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THE

WESTERN PILOT;

CONTAINING CHARTS OF THE OHIO RIVER

AND OF THE

MISSISSIPPI,

FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSOURI TO THE GULF OF MEXICO;

ACCOMPANIED WITH

DIRECTIONS FOR NAVIGATING THE SAME,

AND A

GAZETTEER,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNS ON THEIR BANKS, TRIBUTARY STREAMS, &c.

ALSO,

A VARIETY OF MATTER INTERESTING TO TRAVELERS, AND ALL CONCERNED IN THE NAVIGATION OF THOSE RIVERS.

WITH A TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN ON ALL THE ABOVE RIVERS.

BY SAMUEL CUMMINGS.

CINCINNATI:
PUBLISHED BY GEO. CONCLIN,
1836.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The surveys, preparatory to the construction of the Charts accompanying this treatise, were executed in the years 1819, 20, and 21. A re-survey of the whole has, however, been since effected, and particular care taken to correct for the various alterations which have taken place. The Charts are projected on a uniform scale of four miles to the inch, lengthwise, but necessarily enlarged in breadth. The best landings, at low water, on the Mississippi, are particularly noticed on the Charts, by a small diamond or square. The Charts of the Mississippi are extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and the various outlets noticed, particularly the South-west Pass, which was examined by the author during the summer of 1824, and again in the year 1831.

THE

WESTERN PILOT.

PITTSBURGH.

The city of Pittsburgh stands upon the delta or point, formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. The Alleghany rises in the northern part of the state of Pennsylvania, passes through a part of the state of New York, and winding its way back through the western part of Pennsylvania, it receives the waters of several considerable streams; among which are Connewongo, French creek, Mahoning, and Kiskiminitas, and unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh. The country on the Alleghany is much of it broken, sterile, and not well calculated for agriculture; but it contains inexhaustible supplies of the first lumber, from which the immense country below is more or less supplied. It is supposed, that nearly thirty million feet of plank and boards, from the noble pine forest on its head waters, have of late annually descended the Alleghany in rafts. Its current is rapid, and of sufficient depth to be navigated by keel boats. It has been ascended, in times of high water, by steam boats. It is about four hundred yards wide at its mouth.

The Monongahela has its origin near Morgantown, in Virginia. Its principal tributary is the Youghiogeny. From the confluence of these two streams, the river becomes broad and navigable, and flows in a north-west course to Pittsburgh, where it is four hundred yards wide. The country on this river is rich and well settled; and is celebrated for its whisky, flour, and fruit orchards. Large quantities of the finest whisky, cider, and apples, are every year sent down the river, for the supply of the country below. It is also noted for its iron and manufactures. In good stages of water, the river is boatable one hundred miles above Pittsburgh. The banks are often bold and high bluffs; and the country is rich, picturesque, and beautiful. Brownsville, formerly called Red Stone, situated on the east bank of the Monongahela, at the mouth of Dunlap's creek, thirty-five miles above Pittsburgh, contains about one thousand inhabitants. Bridgeport, on the opposite side of the creek, is connected with Brownsville by a bridge, and contains about seven hundred inhabitants. The union of these two mighty streams, at Pittsburgh, forms the majestic Ohio, which is here more than six hundred yards wide.

Pittsburgh, which lies in the form of a triangle, between the two rivers above described, occupies the alluvial plain, and part of the adjacent hills. A more eligible site for a city could hardly be selected. It is high and healthy, surrounded by verdent and romantic hills,—the Alleghany rolling down its stores from the north, and the Monongahela from the south, and the broad Ohio commencing its devious course to the west. It commands a beautiful prospect of hill and dale, neighboring villas, the village of Birmingham, on

the opposite shore of the Monongahela, and the suburb of Manchester, on the opposite shore of the Alleghany. Both of these villages are connected with Pittsburgh by fine bridges.

When the French had possession of the western waters, they built a strong fort here, which they called Fort Du Quesne. It was for a considerable time a depot of French goods for the savages; a place of outfits for the Ohio and an important point in the chain of posts, intended to connect Canada with Louisiana. After the British got possession of it, they called it Fort Pitt, in honor of the Earl of Chatham. As this point was considered the key to the west, which commanded the whole Ohio valley, and regulated the trade and intercourse of this immense country, the possession of it became a great object to the contending parties. It was, therefore, strongly garrisoned; and became the common rendezvous of the Indian tribes, traders, soldiers, and adventurers; and the theatre of many brilliant exploits, skirmishes, and battles in our border warfare. It was near this place where General Braddock was killed and his army defeated, and where Washington gathered his first military laurels. Colonel Grant, with his eight hundred Caledonians, was also defeated on the hill just back of the city, which bears his name.

Pittsburgh is admirably situated for trade and manufactures. It may be said to stand at the head of steam boat navigation, as the Alleghany and Monongahela can only be ascended in times of high water. It is the mart of the western part of New York and Virginia, and the whole of western Pennsylvania, while the Ohio opens to the enterprise of its citizens the whole of the Mississippi valley.

But what gives to this place a pre-eminence over every other in the west, or perhaps in the United States, as a site for manufactures, are the exhaustless banks of good stone coal, of which the neighboring hills are composed, and the excellent mines of iron ore, which are found in great abundance in west Pennsylvania, and in the banks of the Ohio below.

A great number of large manufacturing establishments, driven by steam power, are successfully and extensively carried on here. Castings, and ironmongery of every description, steam engines, cutlery, nails, glass, paper, wire, steam boat building, and many other branches of manufactures, wrought by machinery, besides the handicraft trades, are carried on here upon a great scale. It has usually been called the Birmingham of America. Pittsburgh and its suburbs contains 22,433 inhabitants, consisting of native Americans, Irish, Germans, English, Scotch, French, Swiss, &c.

THE OHIO RIVER.

No river in the world rolls, for the same distance, such an uniform, smooth, and placid current. Its banks are generally high and precipitous,—rising into bluffs and cliffs, sometimes to the height of three hundred feet. Between these bluffs and the river there is generally a strip of land, of unequal width, called *Bottom*. These bluffs exhibit a wild and picturesque grandeur, which those who have never viewed nature in her primitive and unspoiled state, can hardly imagine. Dense and interminable forests—trees of the most gigantic size, casting their broad shadows into the placid stream—the luxuriant and mammoth growth of the timber in the bottoms—the meanderings, and frequent

bends of the river, and the numberless beautiful wooded islands, all of which, in rapid succession, shift and vary the scene to the eye, as you float down the endless maze before you, are calculated to fix upon the mind an indellible impression. The splendid scenery is much softened by a clear moonlight, when the imagination adds to the reality its airy fictions, and 'pictures things unseen.'

In the infancy of the country, every species of water craft was employed in navigating this river, some of which were of the most whimsical and amusing structure. The barge, the keel boat, the Kentucky flat, or family boat, the pirogue, ferry boats, gondolas, skiffs, dug-outs, and many others, formerly floated in great numbers, down the current of the Ohio and Mississippi, to their points of destination, at distances, some times of three thousand miles.

The following lively and graphic picture of the life of a boatman, is taken from Flint's Recollections:

"There is no wonder that the way of life which the boatmen lead, in turn extremely indolent, and extremely laborious; for days together requiring little or no effort, and attended with no danger, and then on a sudden, laborious and hazardous beyond Atlantic navigation; generally plentiful as it respects food, and always so as it regards whisky, should always have seductions that prove irresistible to the young people that live near the banks of the river. The boats float by their dwellings on beautiful spring mornings, when the verdant forest, the mild and delicious temperature of the air, the delightful azure of the sky of this country, the fine bottom on the one hand, and the romantic bluff on the other, the broad and smooth stream rolling calmly down the forest, and floating the boat gently forward,—all these circumstances harmonize in the excited youthful imagination. The boatmen are dancing to the violin on the deck of their boat. They scatter their wit among the girls on the shore, who come down to the water's edge to see the pageant pass. The boat glides on until it disappears behind a point of wood. At this moment, perhaps, the bugle, with which all the boats are provided, strikes up its note in the distance over the water. These scenes, and these notes, echoing from the bluffs of the beautiful Ohio, have a charm for the imagination, which, although I have heard a thousand times repeated, and at all hours, and in all positions, is even to me always new, and always delightful. No wonder that the young, who are reared in these remote regions, with that restless curiosity which is fostered by solitude and silence, who witness scenes like this so frequently, no wonder that the severe and unremitting labors of agriculture, performed directly in the view of such scenes, should become tasteless and irksome."

The number of small boats have, however, rapidly diminished since the introduction of steam boats; and the singular race of men who navigated them have almost entirely been driven from these large rivers.

Between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the Ohio, there are one hundred considerable islands, besides a great number of tow-heads and sand-bars. Some of these islands are of exquisite beauty, covered with trees of the most delicate foliage, and afford the most lovely situations for a retired residence.

Tributary rivers and creeks, to the number of seventy-five, emty into the Ohio, between Pittsburgh and its mouth. A number of cities and flourishing towns are situated on its banks.

These islands, rivers; creeks, cities, and towns, are all particularly described with the distances between each, in the following pages of the Pilot, where a chart of the river, with directions for navigating it with safety, are particularly given.

PITTSBURG
Saw mill R.
Brunot's I.
Chartres Cr.
McRea's Rocks
Baldwins Mill
Logg or Neville's I.
Loury's Rocks
OHIO—No. 1.
Middleton
Sewickley Cr.
Dead man's I.
Crow I.
Atchesons Bar
Raccoon Cr.
Big Beaver R.
Beaver T.
Montgomery's I.

THE

WESTERN PILOT.

Directions for Map No. 1.—Ohio River.

FROM the landing at Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela side, keep near the right shore, and, at high water, pull directly out into the Alleghany current, which sets strong over to the left shore. At low water, when nearly up with the point, keep over to the left, towards O'Hara's glass-works, which will carry you clear of the bar at the point, and of the Monongahela bar on the left.

Brunot's Island. 2½

Channel to the right, and near the right shore, round the head bar of the island, and then incline towards the island, and pass near its foot, to avoid a bar on the right below.

Neville's, or Long Island. 5 7½

Channel to the right. About three-fourths of a mile above Neville's island, keep to the right, to avoid the bar at its head, and pass pretty close to Baldwin's mill dam; and, when past it, close in to the right shore below, then turn short across for the island, and keep near the island shore until you approach a small sandy island, when you must keep to the right, and pass betwixt the latter and Lowry's rock, which lies on the right, opposite. A quarter of a mile below the small sandy island, keep to the left round the head of Duff's bar, and near to Nevill's island shore, until you are within a mile and a quarter of its foot, then turn quick to the right, and approach within fifty yards of the right shore, and when nearly up with Hog island, incline to the left, and keep one third of the river on your right, which will carry you clear of the bar at the foot of the island, and the shore bar on the right. After passing Middletown bar, incline to the left.*

Dead Man's Island. 9½ 17

Channel to the right. As you approach the island, keep well towards the right shore, round the large bar at the head of the

*I am informed that an artificial channel has been cut to the right of Woollery's trap. In that case, it will be necessary to incline to the right, after passing Middletown bar, and keep three-fourths of the river on the left, until you are past Woollery's trap.

island then keep to the left, well over to the island, round a bar on the right, opposite to the middle of the island; then turn to the right, and run well in with the right shore, and when past the island keep out to the middle of the river. About a mile below Dead Man's island, keep nearest the left shore, until you are a mile below Seweekly creek, on the right, to avoid its bar at the mouth. Seweekly creek is about two miles below Dead Man's Island. Two miles below Seweekly creek, is Logtown bar, on the left. Here you must keep over close to the right, till you pass the ripple, then incline to the left.

ECONOMY, on the right.

1 | 18

This settlement has been lately made, by the famous George Rapp, a German, who, with a number of his countrymen, of the religious order called Harmonites, first settled on Conaquanessing creek, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. From thence, they all removed in a body, consisting of about eight hundred souls, to the Wabash, and there built the village of New Harmony, which they afterwards sold to the celebrated Robert Owen, and commenced a new settlement at this place. Mr. Rapp has already established here pretty extensive cotton and woollen manufactures; and the community is rapidly improving, under the severe discipline and industry, which form a part of their religious creed. Mr. Rapp has lately added to the establishment a very respectable museum of natural curiosities.

Crow Islands.

4½ | 22½

Channel to the right, near the head of the first island, then incline to the right; when nearly up with the foot of the second island, keep to the left, and pass midway between the foot of the island and the right shore, then incline to the left. About three miles below Crow island, is Atcheson's bar, near the middle of the river. Channel to the right.

Big Beaver.

6 | 28½

Big Beaver is formed by the Mahoning, Shenango, and Conaquanessing creeks, which rise in the eastern part of the state of Ohio. The Mahoning is the main branch. The valley of Big Beaver is nearly circular, and about seventy miles diameter.

After you have passed Atcheson's bar above, keep to the left, to avoid a large bar at the mouth of Big Beaver. If you wish to land at Beavertown, keep close to the food of the bar last mentioned, and pull into an eddy below, and land opposite the warehouse. If you do not intend to land, keep near the left shore for three-fourths of a mile below Beaver, then steer over towards the upper part of the town, and keep rather more than half the river on your left, which will carry you through betwixt the two bars opposite the town. The left hand bar extends but a very little below the town; that on the right, nearly a mile and a half. After passing the former, incline towards the left shore for about a mile, then

keep to the right, round the lower point of the latter, which here extends more then half across the river. From this, the channel is nearly in the middle, through the bars at Raccoon creek.

Raccoon creek, on the left.

3½ | 32

Montgomery Island.

2½ | 34½

Channel to the left, and near the left shore at the head of the island, and incline over towards its foot.

Directions for Map No. 2.—Ohio River.

Phillis's Island.

3 | 37½

Channel to the right. Keep close to the right shore, round the head bar of the Island, then cross over, and pass close to its foot, to avoid a bar on the right.

Grape Island.

3 | 40½

Channel to the left. Keep near the middle of the chute, which will carry you clear of the island bar, and the rocks on the left.

Little Beaver Creek, on the right.

2½ | 43

Little Beaver, which runs through Columbiana county, in the state of Ohio, and falls into the Ohio just within the borders of Pennsylvania, is an excellent stream for water power. It affords a vast number of mill seats, many of which are already improved; among which are two paper mills, several forges and furnaces, and a large wire manufactory, lately established by a company in Pittsburgh.

Nearly opposite to little Beaver, is Georgetown, on the left, a small town of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Rather more than a mile below Georgetown, the state line crosses the Ohio, separating the state of Pennsylvania from Virginia, on the one side, and Ohio on the other. Keep a little to the left, towards the lower part of Georgetown, to clear the bar at the mouth of Little Beaver.

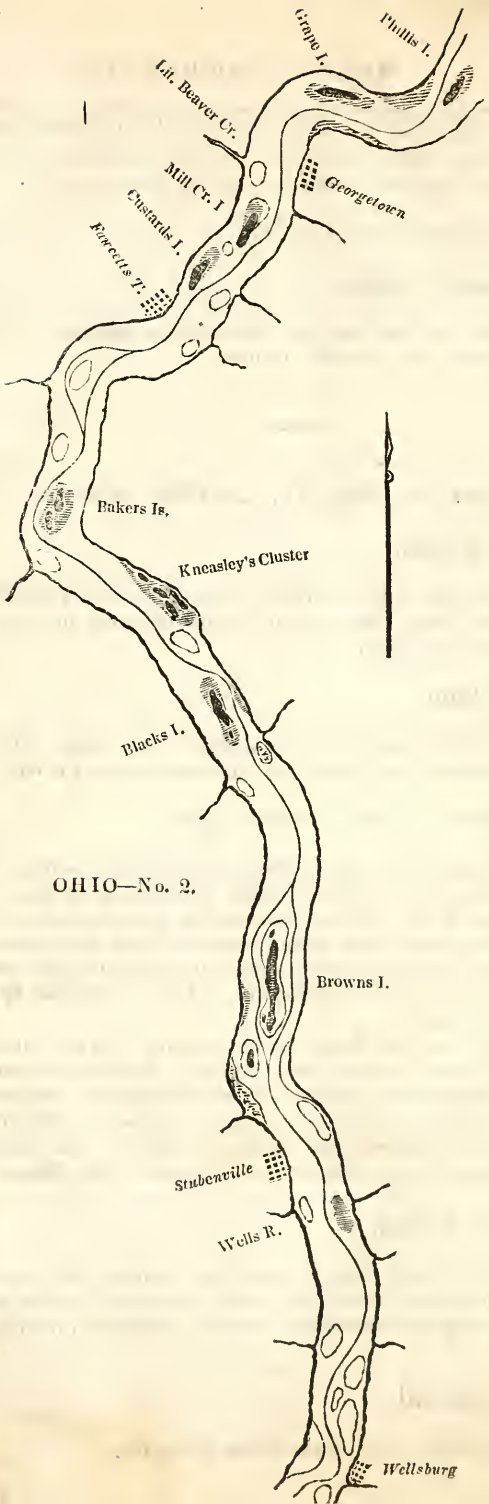
Mill Creek Island.

1½ | 44½

Channel to the left, and close to some snags near the left shore; and when round an ugly bar at the head of the island, incline to the right, and along the island shore, when you approach its foot, keep to the left.

Custard's Island.

Channel to the left, and near to the island, at its foot.


Grave I.
Phillis I.
Lit. Beaver Cr.
Mill Cr. I
Georgetown
Custards I.
Kincaids I.
Bakers Is.
Kneasley's Cluster
Blacks I.
Browns I.
Stubenville
Wells R.
Wellsburg

OHIO—No. 2.

FAWCETTSTOWN, on the right.

2½ | 47

About half a mile below Custard's island, is a post town, of Columbiana county, Ohio. Two and a half miles below Fawcettstown, is a bar in the middle of the river. Channel either side—the left is preferable.

Baker's Islands,

6 | 53

Are two very small islands, connected by a large bar. Channel to the right, between the head bar of the island and a shore bar on the right. After passing the latter, run in pretty close to the right shore, near the sycamore trees; when past them, incline to the left, and pass near the foot of the island, to avoid Yellow creek bar, on the right.

Great Yellow Creek, on the right.

Kneistly's Cluster.

2½ | 55½

Channel to the right, and near the middle, till you approach the centre of the cluster, then turn to the right, leaving the large break on your left; when pass it, incline again to the left, for three or four hundred yards, then incline more towards the right shore, and pass close to a rock, which lies in the lower end of the chute.

Black's or Tomlinson's Island.

Channel to the left. Keep near to the left shore, round the bar at the head of the island, then incline towards the island. After you have passed the bar at the foot of the island,—which has a small towhead on it,—keep towards the right, to avoid a hard break at the mouth of a small creek, on the left. Half a mile below this, is a small creek on the right, with a bar at its mouth; keep the middle of the river, until you approach King's creek, on the left, —about two miles above Brown's island,—keep to the right, round its bar; and when a mile below, if you intend to go to the left of Brown's island, keep well over to the left shore, round the bar at the head of the island, then run towards the island, and keep along its shore till you approach the bar which makes from the island, about half way down it; then steer across for the left shore, which keep near to, until nearly up with the foot of the island; then keep to the right, towards a small towhead, which is on a bar below the island. There has been an artificial channel cut through, between the towheads last mentioned and Brown's island; consequently, it is advisable, perhaps, at a very low stage of water, to take to the right of the latter; in which case, after you have passed the bar at the mouth of King's creek, incline still to the right, and keep near the right shore, round the head bar of the island, and then incline towards the island, and keep near its shore, until you have passed the bar, at the mouth of Island creek, on the right, opposite the middle of the island; then keep to the right, round a bar with a small towhead on it, which makes from the

island above its foot; then keep to the left, through the artificial channel, between the foot of the island and the small towhead below. From this, keep rather more than half the river on your right, until you are past Wills' creek half a mile, then incline a little to the right, to avoid a bar below the left hand point.

STEUBENVILLE, on the right. 14½ 70

Steubenville is the seat of justice for Jefferson county, and is in the centre of a rich and populous country, extending both sides of the Ohio, which exports large quantities of flour, whiskey, grain, &c. It contains, at present, about 3000 inhabitants. It is well situated for manufactures, having inexhaustible beds of stone coal in the neighborhood. There are in the town and neighborhood, three merchant flour mills, a very large and justly celebrated woollen factory, at which 60,000 pounds of wool are annually manufactured into cloth. Large flocks of sheep, of the merino breed, are owned by the neighboring farmers, and by the proprietors of the establishment, which has several times obtained the premium for the best specimens of cloth manufactured in the United States. There are, besides, two cotton factories of 3000 spindles, a large paper mill, belonging to Mr. Holdship, of Pittsburgh, which manufactures the finest and best paper made in the western country; three air founderies, a steam saw mill, two breweries, a court house, five churches, two printing offices, and a land office. A mineral, called *copperas stone*, (sulphate of iron,) is found more or less in all the coal banks: from which about 159 tons of copperas are manufactured per year. Steubenville takes its name from Fort Steuben, which, in the early settlement of the country, was erected here, to protect the settlers from the depredations of the Indians.

There is a bar on the right, about three fourths of a mile below Steubenville, at the mouth of Wells' run. Keep to the right, after passing round this bar, to avoid a large bar on the left, below; then keep towards the left shore.

Mingo Island. 3¾ 73¾

Channel to the left; and after you pass the island, incline towards the middle of the river. Rather more than a mile below Mingo island, is Virginia Cross creek, on the left, and Indian Cross on the right, nearly opposite. The channel is near the middle of the river past them; then keep to the right, round the bar of Indian Short creek, and near the right shore, leaving Cox's bar on the left, until you approach Wellsburgh; then turn out to the left, and pass pretty close to the town; and when up with the lower part of the town, turn quick to the right, and pass pretty close to the bar on the left, at the month of Buffalo creek.

WELLSBURGH, on the left.

This place, formerly called Charleston, is the county seat for Brooke county, Virginia. It is handsomely situated, on a high

Warrenton
Indian Short Cr.
Pikes I.
Twin Is.
Indian Wheeling Cr
WHEELING
Wheeling I.
Wheeling Cr.
Bogg's I.
McMahons Cr.
Big Grave Cr.
Captina I.
Fish Cr. I.
Fish Cr.

OHIO—No. 3.

bank of the Ohio, 15 miles above Wheeling. It contains about 100 houses, a court house, jail, academy, several stores, a number of taverns, and two or three large warehouses, from which large quantities of flour are shipped for New Orleans. There are a number of valuable merchant mills in the vicinity. It is a place of considerable embarkation on the Ohio. Manufactures of earthen and stone ware are carried on here. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and is 55 miles, by land, from Pittsburgh.

Directions for Map No. 3.—Ohio River.

Beach Bottom Bar.

10 | 83½

Is nearly three miles below Wellsburgh. Channel to the right, and then incline over towards the left shore, to avoid a bar on the right, below.

WARRENTON, on the right.

3 | 86

Is a post town in Jefferson county, Ohio, situated immediately above the mouth of Indian Short creek. Virginia Short creek is nearly opposite. There is a large bar at the mouth of Indian Short creek. Channel nearest the left shore, until you pass the creek, then keep to the right.

Pike's Island.

1½ | 87½

Channel to the right.

Twin Islands.

Channel to the right of both. Keep near the right shore, round the bar at the head of the first twin, then incline towards the island, to avoid the bar to the right, at the mouth of a small run opposite the middle of the island; then incline towards the right shore. When nearly up with the foot of the second twin, incline to the left, to clear the bar at the mouth of Glenn's run; keep pretty close to it; and when past it, keep to the right, to avoid Burlington bar on the left; when clear of the latter, incline over to the left shore.

WHEELING, on the left.

4½ | 92

Wheeling is the seat of justice for Ohio county, Virginia. It is situated a little above Wheeling creek, a considerable stream, which traverses a fine rich country, and puts into the Ohio just below. The town is surrounded by bold and precipitous hills, which contain exhaustless quantities of coal, and which approach the river so near as to leave rather a small area for the town. The great national road, from Baltimore, crosses the Ohio at this

place. It is already completed as far as Zanesville; and is contemplated to be extended through the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to St. Louis, in Missouri.

The channel of the Ohio becomes deeper below Wheeling, in so much, that steam boats continue to run as high as this place, when they cannot ascend the river above; and it affords a certain navigation for flats and keel boats, in the lowest stages of water. A number of mail stages arrive and depart here; and good public roads connect it with Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and the interior of Ohio and Virginia. These circumstances, united to its very favorable position on the Ohio, give to Wheeling many advantages, and have tended greatly to accelerate its growth. It contains above 5,000 inhabitants, has about 600 dwelling houses, a court house, a jail, a bank, two churches, a book store, a printing office, library, academy, a large number of stores and commission ware-houses, and several inns, some of which are highly respectable. Flat and keel boats are built here; and, of late, a number of steam boats. There are many reasons to believe that this place will eventually become one of the most considerable on the Ohio.

Wheeling island is near the middle of the river, directly opposite the town. Channel to the left. Keep well over to the left shore, past the head bar of Wheeling island; then keep to the right, towards the island, to avoid a rocky bar on the left, opposite the head of the town; after passing it, turn in towards the lower part of the town, where is the best landing. If you do not intend to land, when you approach Wheeling creek, turn out to the right, round its bar, then incline again to the left, then to the right, and pass betwixt the bar on the right, at the foot of the island and the left hand bar; when past the latter, keep over towards the left hand shore.

Bogg's Island. 2 94

Channel to the left, near the left shore at its head, then cross over towards the foot.

M'Mahon's Creek, right side. 2¼ 96¼

There is a large bar at its mouth. Keep well towards the left shore, and when past it, incline to the right. About three miles below M'Mahon's creek, is the small town of Pultney, on the right. Channel nearest the left shore. When you approach the left hand point, below Pultney, incline over to the right, and keep near the right shore, to avoid a large bar below the point, above Little Grave creek, on the left. Continue nearest the right shore, until nearly up with the right hand point, opposite Big Grave creek.

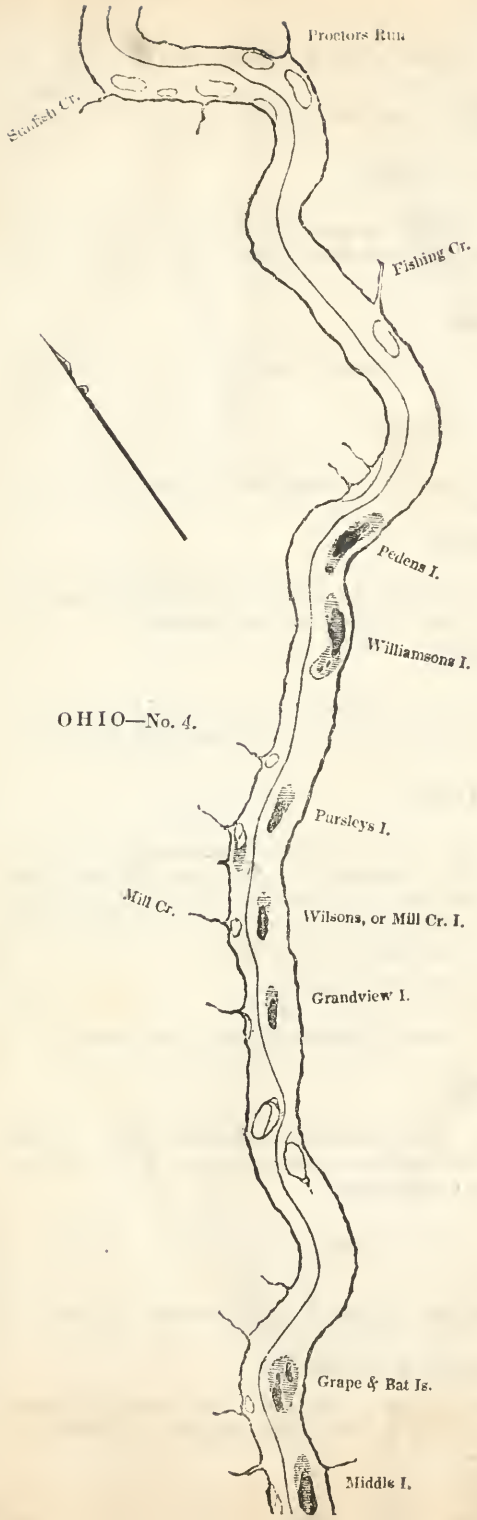
Big Grave Creek, on the left. 7¾ 104

A short distance up this creek, there is the largest Indian mound which has been found, perhaps, in the United States. It is between 30 and 40 rods in circumference, around its base, and about

75 feet in height. Its sides, though very steep, are covered with high and aged trees. On its summit, there is a smooth and flat area, which is sixty feet in diameter; in the centre of which is a great and regular concavity. A single white oak rises from this concavity like a flag staff. Those who wish to view one of these singular remains of Indian antiquity, and to contemplate the stupendous labor employed in their erection, will do well to visit this mound.		
There is a large bar on the left, below Big Grave creek. Keep well towards the right hand point above, and then pretty close to Big Grave bar, to avoid the bar below the right hand point. About two miles below Big Grave creek, the Ohio takes a very short turn to the left, and the current forces very strong on to the right shore, below Pipe creek, where, are some rocks. There is a bar on the left, half a mile below the point.		
Captina Island.	6	110
Channel either side. The right is generally preferable; but at very low water, you will be obliged to take the left, and near to the left shore, until nearly up with the foot of the island, then turn to the right, and pass near the foot, to avoid a hard bar on the left below.		
Captina Creek, right side.	2½	112½
About a mile below the island. There is a large bar at its mouth; keep well towards the left shore past it, then incline towards the middle.		
Fish Creek Island.	2	114½
Best channel to the left, and close to the island at its foot, to avoid a large bar on the left, at the mouth of Fish creek. After you have passed Fish creek bar, incline to the left. About one and a half miles below Fish creek, is a bar on the right, with a small willow island on it, close to the right shore. Channel near the left shore.		

Directions for Map No 4.—Ohio River.

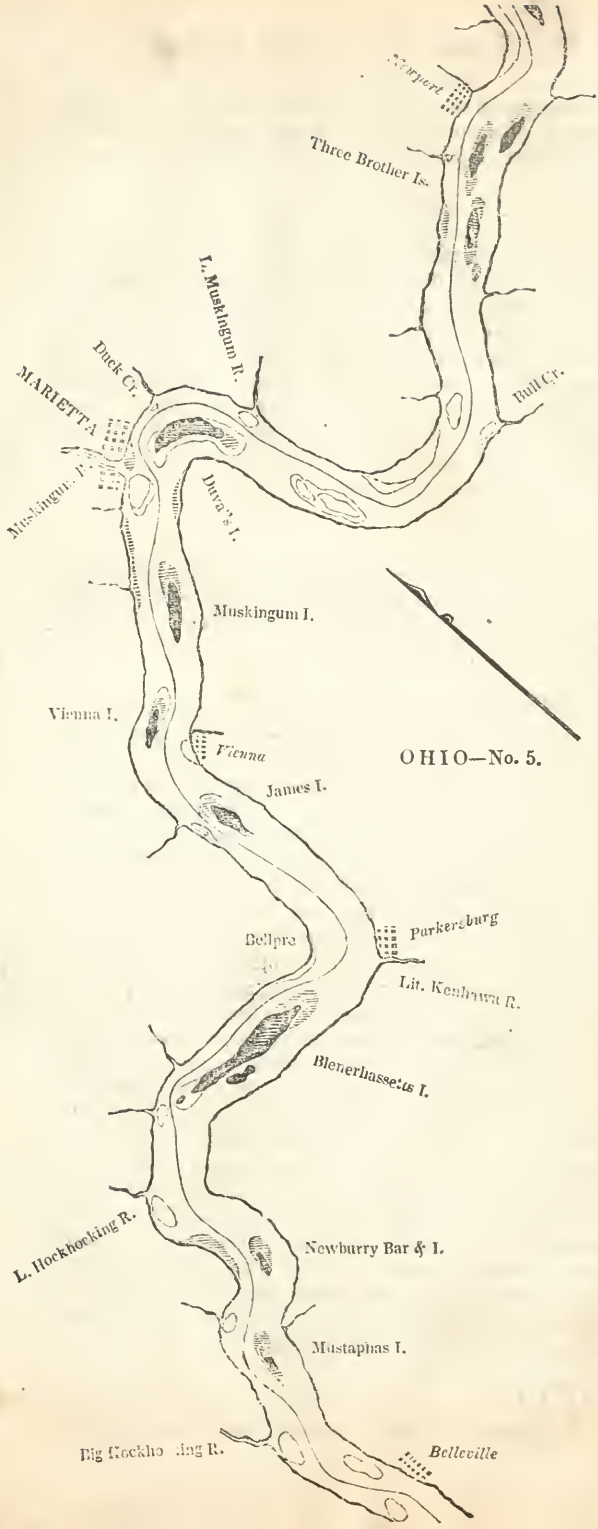
Sunfish Creek, right side.	3½	118
When you approach Sunfish creek, keep to the left, to avoid the bar at its mouth.		
Opossom Creek, on the right.	2	120
Channel near the left shore, then turn short to the right, round its bar, and keep two-thirds of the river on your left, until you pass		


Proctors Run
Sunfish Cr.
Fishing Cr.
Pedens I.
Williamsons I.
OHIO—No. 4.
Pursleys I.
Mill Cr.
Wilsons, or Mill Cr. I.
Grandview I.
Grape & Bat Is.
Middle I.

two large bars, one above, and the other below Proctor's run, on the left.		
Fishing Creek, left side.	7½	127½
There is a large bar below the mouth of Fishing creek; channel to the right, and near the right shore at first, then incline to the left, near its foot.		
Peden's Island.	4½	132
Channel right side. After passing Peden's island, you enter the long reach.		
Williamson's Island.	2½	134½
Channel to the right, and close in with the right shore at its foot, to clear the bar below.		
Pursley's Island.	4	138½
Channel right side, and near the right shore at its head; incline towards its foot, to avoid a bar on the right, opposite.		
Wilson's Island.	2½	141
Channel right side. Incline towards the head of the island, when you approach it, to avoid a rocky bar at the mouth of Mill creek, on the right.		
Grandview Island.	2	143
Channel to the right. About three and a half miles below this island, is a large bar on the right; here you must keep well over to the left shore, then turn short round the bar towards the right shore, leaving another bar on the left. This is called Petticoat ripple. The right hand bar is seldom ever dry.		
Grape and Bat Islands.	8½	151½
Channel right side. Incline towards the foot of the island.		
Middle Island.	2	153½
Channel right side. Keep nearest the right shore, round the head bar of the island, then incline towards the island, to avoid the bar on the right, below French creek.		

Directions for Map No. 5.—Ohio River.

Three Brother Islands.	4½	158
Channel to the right of all of them, and close to the right shore, at the foot of the second Brother. Opposite the first Brother, is		


Three Brother Is.
L. Muskingum R.
Duck Cr.
MARIETTA
Muskingum R.
Bull Cr.
Muskingum I.
Vienna I.
Vienna
James I.
Parkersburg
Bellpre
Lit. Kenhawa R.
Blenerhassets I.
L. Hockhocking R.
Newburry Bar & I.
Mustaphas I.
Belleville

OHIO—No. 5.

the town of Newport, on the right, a post town of Washington county, Ohio. About one and half miles below the third Brother, is a bar on the left, with a small towhead on it just above a creek.

Bull Creek, on the left. 7 | 165

There is a large bar on the right, just above Bull creek, and a small bar on the left, at its mouth. Keep nearest to the left a mile above Bull creek; turn a little out to the right, when nearly up with its mouth, and then keep two-thirds of the river on your right, for nearly three miles and a half: this will bring you up with the lower point of the first of Carpenter's bars, on the right; then steer quick over towards the right shore, leaving the large middle bar on your left. Keep near the right shore until nearly up with the little Muskingum, then incline a little to the left, to avoid some logs and snags at its mouth.

Duval's Island. 6½ | 171½

Channel right side. Duck creek empties in on the right, opposite Duval's island: there is a bar at its mouth; here you must incline towards the island, and when past the bar at its mouth, keep towards the right shore again.

Muskingum River, on the right. 2½ | 174

Muskingum river, which is 250 yards wide at its mouth, rises near the sources of the Cuyahoga of Lake Erie, in the southern part of the Connecticut Reserve. In good stages of water, steam boats run up it as high as Zanesville; and it is boatable as high as Coshocton, 100 miles from its mouth. Small crafts ascend it to a portage of one mile from the boatable waters of the Cuyahoga.

Zanesville is situated at the falls of the Muskingum, on the east bank, about 60 miles from Marietta. It is connected with West Zanesville, and the town of Putnam, on the west bank, by two excellent bridges. The two towns, which may be considered as one village, contain about 300 houses, and above 3,000 inhabitants. It is an excellent situation for manufacturing—the falls of the Muskingum affording the advantages of water power to almost any extent. Numerous mill seats are already occupied, and in successful operation. Among these are several merchant flour mills, saw mills, an oil mill, a rolling mill, a nail machine, a woolen factory, &c. The Ohio Canal passes within a few miles of this place; to meet which, it is contemplated to cut a feeder from Zanesville. Stone coal is found in great quantities in the neighborhood; and a peculiar kind of clay, suitable for crucibles and earthen ware. The grand national road also passes through this place; and all these advantages, united with many more which could be named, seem to point out Zanesville as a peculiarly favorable position for a manufacturing and commercial town, and one destined to a rapid and vigorous growth.

MARIETTA.

Is situated just above the mouth of the Muskingum river. It

contains about 100 houses, and the whole township exceeds 1,200 inhabitants. It has two churches, an academy, two printing offices, a court house, a bank, and about twenty stores. It was one of the first settled towns in the state of Ohio, by emigrants principally from New England. It was laid out by the Ohio Company. Among the founders of this settlement, was General Putnam, who was one of the most distinguished citizens of Ohio. Marietta was formerly considered the most important and flourishing town in the state. But it has not increased so fast as some other towns, owing, among other causes, to the inundations of the river, which sometimes overflows the town, filling the first story of the buildings with water, and sweeping away horses, cattle, &c. The soil is exceedingly fertile about the town; but the country in the interior is broken and hilly. Within the limits of the town, are the remains of an extensive Indian fortification. The inhabitants are noted for their sobriety, industry, and civil deportment; and much attention is paid to education.

From Marietta the channel is almost directly towards the left shore, at low water, between the bar, at the foot of Duval's island, and Muskingum bars on the right; keep to the right, round the latter, to avoid a small bar on the left.

Muskingum Island.

3 | 177

Channel to the right.

Vienna, or Half-way Island.

2¾ | 179¾

Channel to the left. Opposite to Vienna island, is a small creek, on the left, with a bridge across it; and just below it, is the small village of Vienna.

James Island.

2¾ | 182½

Channel to the right. The channel past James island is rather difficult at a low stage of water, occasioned by a bar on the right shore, below a small run; keep nearest the island bar. The rich settlement of Vienna extends down to opposite this island.

Little Kenhawa River, on the left.

4 | 186½

The handsome little town of Parkersburgh is situated immediately above the mouth of Little Kenhawa, and the beautiful settlement of Bellepre on the right, opposite.

Blennerhassett's Island.

1½ | 188

This beautiful island is celebrated, as having formerly been the residence of Mr. Blennerhassett, an Irish emigrant of distinction, who built a splendid mansion upon this island, the ruins of which are still to be seen. He possessed great wealth, and expended a vast sum of money in decorating his residence, and in laying out his pleasure grounds, with great taste and elegance. His lady

was a very accomplished woman, and his house was the resort of the most literary and polished society. When Aaron Burr was projecting his famous expedition, he called upon Blennerhassett, and induced him to join in the conspiracy, and to embark with all his wealth in his schemes. They were detected, arrested, and tried for treason. Blennerhassett was ruined—his splendid mansion was deserted, and went to decay—his pleasure grounds were overrun with brush and weeds, and it now presents nothing but a mass of ruins.

Channel right side. Keep well over to the right shore, round the head bar of the island. This island is nearly three and a half miles in length. When you approach its foot, keep very close in to the right shore, round a bar at its foot, with a small towhead on it, then turn quick out to the left, near to the towhead, to avoid a small bar on the right, below.

Little Hockhocking, right side. 5 193

Keep two-thirds of the river on your right, until you are past the bar at the mouth of Little Hockhocking, then incline to the right to avoid a bar on the left.

Newbery Bar, and Small Island. 2½ 195½

Channel to the right. Take care to avoid a hard rocky bar from the right shore, above Newbery bar.

Mustapha's Island. 1½ 197

Channel to the right, at a low stage of water, but the left is preferable at a middling stage.

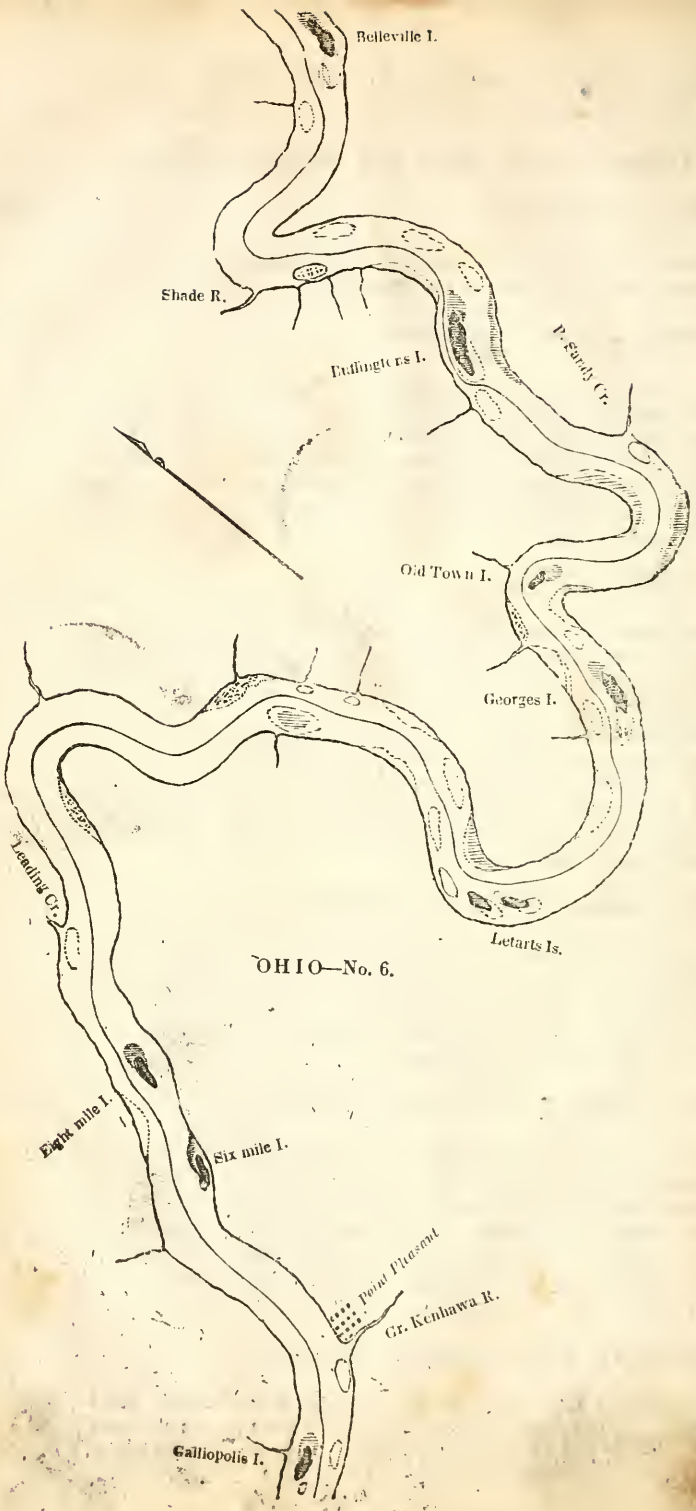
Big Hockhocking River, right side. 2 199

Hockhocking river rises in Fairfield county, Ohio, and after winding about 80 miles through a very hilly country, enters the Ohio at Troy, 25 miles below Marietta. It is only about 50 yards wide, but is deep and boatable for small craft as high as Athens. Near its source, seven miles from Lancaster, the stream falls over a stratum of rock about 40 feet perpendicular height, affording excellent mill seats —on one of which a large flour mill is erected. In a large bend of this river is the town of Athens, where the Ohio University has been founded. This institution is endowed with two townships of land, the annual rent, or revenue, of which amounts to about $2,300. It stands on an elevated and healthy situation, and commands a fine prospect.

There is a low bar, with snags on it, at the mouth of Big Hockhocking; the middle of the river will clear it: and then incline towards the right. Keep nearest the right for nearly three miles, until you approach the town of Bellville, on the left, then keep short across for the upper part of the town, to avoid a large bar, on the right. There is a large bar on the left, above Bellville.

Directions for Map No. 6.—Ohio River.

Belleville Island.	4½	203½
Close to the left shore. Channel to the right, and near the right shore, at its foot, to avoid a bar below it.		
Shade River, right side.	5½	209
Here the Ohio takes a very sudden turn to the left, and the current forces very strong to the right shore, which is very rocky. Keep well towards the left hand point. About a mile below Shade river, is a rocky ledge on the right, and a bar on the left; channel between them, and near the middle of the river, and then incline toward the right shore, to avoid two bars on the left, about two miles below.		
Buffington's Island.	5½	214½
This island lies close into the right shore, below a right hand point; at low water, the channel is to the right, although it is narrow and difficult. To take the right, keep in close to the right shore above, opposite the head bar of the island. This chute is full of logs and snags, particularly at the upper end; and there is a large log in the middle, which must be avoided, and requires great attention. Keep near to the island at its foot, to avoid a hard break or rock, on the right, opposite; then cross out past its foot, to avoid a bar on the right, below. At a moderate stage of water, the left side is preferable.		
Big Sandy Creek, on the left.	4½	219
There is a rocky bar on the right, above Sandy creek. Keep nearest the left shore until you are three quarters of a mile below the creek; then keep over to the right, to avoid a rocky bar, or ledge, on the left, extending half across the river, and rather more than two miles along the left shore.		
Old Town Bar, and Small Island.	4½	223½
Channel, at low water, on the right. The left is preferable at a middling stage of water. Old Town creek comes in on the right, opposite the foot of the island. Half a mile below it, there is a rocky ledge on the right. After you have passed Old Town island, keep near the middle of the river, which will carry you clear of the bar on the right, below the mouth of Banner's creek, and the bar on the left, opposite.		
George's Island, near the left shore.	3½	227
Channel right side, between the head bar of the island, and a small bar on the right opposite. After you have passed the head of the island, incline to the left, and keep pretty near to the island,		


Belleville I.
Shade R.
Eddingtons I.
P. Gandy Cr.
Old Town I.
Georges I.
Letarts Is.
Leading Cr.
Eight mile I.
Six mile I.
Point Pleasant
Cr. Kenhawa R.
Gallipolis I.

OHIO—No. 6.

to avoid a bar on the right; as you approach the foot of the island, incline to the right, and keep well in to the right shore, round the bar at its foot, and then turn out to the left.		
Letart's Islands.	5	232
Channel to the right. Keep pretty close to the right shore, round the bar at the foot of the first island, then turn short to the left, and run pretty close to the second island, then incline a little to the right, and keep one-third of the river on the right, through the ripple; then incline a little to the left. One mile below the ripple, there is a bar on the right.		
Wolf's Bar.	7	239
Channel to the right. Keep to the left, round the foot of the bar, to avoid an eddy on the right below. West's creek comes in on the left, opposite the foot of the bar. About a mile below West's creek, is a rocky bar on the right, which forms a ripple, called Sureas ripple: channel through, one-third from the left shore.		
Leading Creek, on the right.	11	250
Eight Mile Island.	3½	253½
Channel right side, and near the right shore, round the head bar of the island, then turn out to the left past its foot.		
Six Mile Island, close to the left shore.	2½	256
Channel to the right.		
Great Kenhawa River, on the left.	5½	261½
GREAT KENHAWA river rises in the Alleghany mountains. One of its branches, the Green Brier, almost interlocks with the head waters of James river. The river is above 400 yards wide at its mouth, and, in common stages of water, is boatable by keels to the falls, seventy miles from its mouth. Small steam boats have of late commenced running as high as the salt works, where are found the most extensive salines in the western country. The water is found in many places by perforating the earth and rocks to the depth of from 100 to 200 feet. It is a remarkable fact, that when the auger reaches the salt water, it immediately rises above the water of the river, and sometimes spouts up 20 feet into the air. The water is so strongly impregnated with salt, that it takes only from 90 to 130 gallons to make a bushel. This water is evaporated in kettles set in furnaces, of which there are a great number. The quantity made at present, is from 200,000 to 300,000 bushels annually. It was near the mouth of this river where the family of Logan, the famous Mingo chief, resided, and where they were all assassinated by Colonel Cresup. The war which ensued—the revenge he took, and the simple, bold, concise, and eloquent speech, which he made to the commissioners appointed to treat of a peace, are familiar to every one.		

POINT PLEASANT.

Immediately above the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, is the seat of justice of Mason county, Virginia. From Point Pleasant, incline over to the right shore.

Gallipolis Island. 2¾ 263¾

Channel to the left, and near to the head bar of the island at first, and when up with the head of the island, incline to the left, to avoid a small bar near its foot. You may pass to the right of the latter, close to the foot of the island, at a middling stage of water; but not advisable, except you wish to land at the town.

Directions for Map No. 7.—Ohio River.

GALLIPOLIS, on the right. 1 264¾

Gallipolis is the county seat of Gallia county. It has a court house, an academy, above 80 houses, and 8 or 10 stores. It was originally settled by a small colony of French, who had been deceived and imposed upon by speculators, and suffered severely by sickness and other calamities. Some left in discouragement, many died, and the remaining number of French settlers is now small. There is a semi-globular mound, 18 or 20 rods in circumference, at it base, near the academy. The town appeared for some time to be on the decline, but is since improving.

Racoon Island. 6¼ 271

This is a very small island, on the lower extremity of a large bar, Channel to the left, and near the island at its foot. Racoon creek comes in on the right, just below the island. This is a considerable creek, rising in the western part of Athens, and eastern part of Hocking county, and is famous for its quarries of stone, from which are manufactured burr mill stones, said to be of qualitiy equal to to the best French burrs.

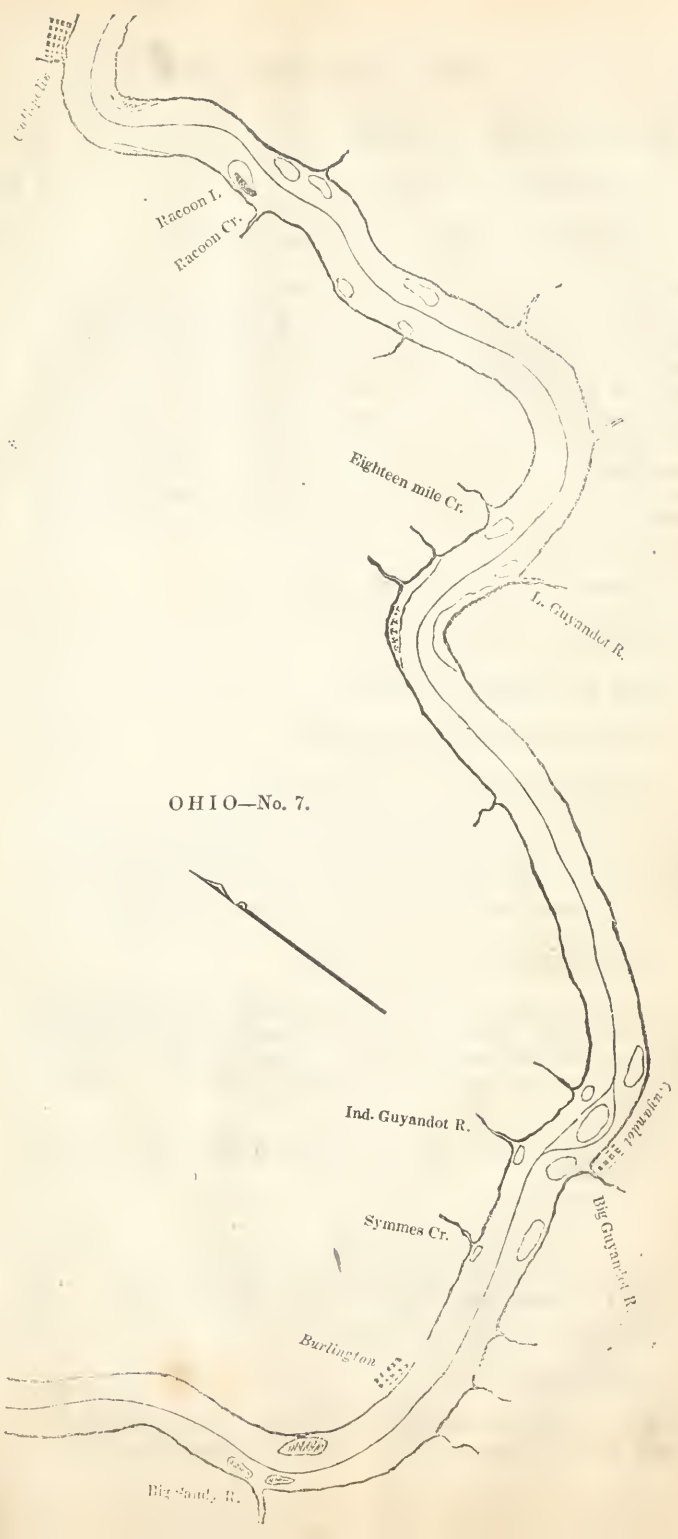
Meridian, or Sixteen Mile Creek, left side. 9 280

Eighteen Mile Creek, right side. 2 282

Little Guyandot Creek, left side. 1 283

Green Bottom Ripple, in the bend. 3 286

Channel one-third from the left shore at first, then incline a little to the right.


Racoon I.
Racoon Cr.
Eighteen mile Cr.
L. Guyandot R.
OHIO—No. 7.
Ind. Guyandot R.
Symmes Cr.
Big Guyandot R.
Burlington
Big Sandy R.

Federal Creek, right side.	3½	289½
Nine Mile Creek, left side.	3½	293
Big Guyandot River and Town, left side.	7	300

When you are up with Paddy's run, about a mile above Guyandot, on the right, steer quick over for the lelt shore, leaving a large bar on the right, just above town. When nearly up with the mouth of Big Guyandot, turn short over to the right, to about one third from the right shore, above Indian Guyandot; then keep to the left, round the bar at the mouth of the latter. Some prefer the right side of the large bar in the middle. To take the right, when nearly up with Paddy's run, above, keep a little to the left, round a small bar at its mouth, then incline towards the right shore, taking care to keep to the left, round the bar at the mouth of Indian Guyandot.

Symmes' Creek, on the right.	3	303
Buffalo Creek, left side.	2	305
Ten Pole Creek, left side.	1	306
Twelve Pole Creek, left side.	1	307

BURLINGTON, on the right.

Nearly opposite to Twelve Pole creek, is a post town, and seat of justice for Lawrence county, Ohio. It was laid out in the fall of 1817, and so called after Burlington, in New Jersey, the native place of Captain Lawrence, for whom the county was named.

Big Sandy River, on the left.	4	311

Big Sandy rises in the Alleghany mountains, near the heads of Cumberland and Clinch, and forms the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky, for nearly 200 miles. It is 200 yards wide at its entrance into the Ohio, and is navigable for light craft back to the mountains,

There is a bar on each side of the river, at Big Sandy. Channel in the middle.

Directions for Map No. 8.—Ohio River.

Stoner's Creek, right side.	10	321
Ferguson's Bar.		

Is about three miles below Stoner's creek. Channel nearest the right shore for about two miles, then incline towards the middle.

Stoner's Cr.
Pine Cr.
L. Scioto R.
Tiger Cr.
Portsmouth
Scioto R.
Turkey Cr.
Conoconnegue I.

OHIO--No. 8.

Little Sandy River, on the left.	9	330
Channel near the middle of the river.		
Pine Creek, on the right.	10	340
Little Scioto River, on the right.	2½	342½
There is an ugly rocky bar on the right, commencing nearly a mile above the Little Scioto, and extending more than a mile below it. Channel one-third from the left shore.		
Tyger's Creek, right side.	4½	347
PORTSMOUTH, right side.		

Portsmouth, the chief town of Scioto county, stands on the Ohio shore, just above the mouth of the Scioto river. The Ohio canal here enters the river. This canal unites the waters of the Ohio with Lake Erie; and by means of the Lake and the grand New York canal, a water communication is opened between the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the city of New York. The waters of the Mississippi, the Wiscohsin, the Illinois, the Missouri, with all its navigable tributaries; the Arkansas, Red River, the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Wabash, the Kentucky, the Miami, the Scioto, the Kenhawa, the Alleghany, and the Monongahela, all great and navigable rivers, with many others of less note, may be made to communicate with this canal, forming an inland navigation of above 8,000 miles!! The trade and productions of the immense country watered by these rivers, extending from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico,—floating from different directions, and even from different climates,—can all concentrate at the mouth of the Ohio canal at Portsmouth. And much of it undoubtedly will. A vast amount of commission business must, in consequence, be done here. It is also well situated for the internal commerce of the state. Its growth must be rapid, to keep pace with the busines which must naturally accumulate here. It has now a bank, court house, printing office, and the usual number of public buildings, stores, and mechannics' shops, for towns of the size. It probably contains above 1000 inhabitants. It is 45 miles, by land, south of Chilicothe, and 90 from Columbus.

Scioto River, on the right.	3½	350½

The Scioto river rises in the northern part of the state of Ohio. Its general direction is south-east; and its whole course is nearly 200 miles. It is navigable, in high stages of water, 130 miles, and is 150 yards wide at its mouth.

Columbus, the capital of the state, stands on the east bank of this river, 90 miles, by land, from its junction with the Ohio. Its site was, in 1812, a compact forest. It now contains about 2,500 inhabitants. The state house is a respectable building, 75 by 50 feet. The top of the cupola is 106 feet high, around which are

railed walks, from which the town and surrounding country are visible, as on a map. It commands a delightful and variegated landscape. The penitentiary is also located here. The building which contains the public offices is 100 by 25 feet. In a line with this building and the state house, is a handsome court house for the federal court. On the opposite bank of the Scioto, is the village of Franklinton. Columbus contains a bank, four printing offices, an academy, several respectable schools, a market house, a number of large stores, &c. A feeder, from the Scioto to the Ohio canal, passes through the town, and adds to its commercial advantages.

CHILLICOTHE, the seat of justice for Ross county, is situated on the west bank of the Scioto, 45 miles from its mouth.

It was first laid off and settled in 1796; and was, until recently, the capital of the state. It is washed on the north side by the Scioto, and on the south by Paint creek, a large stream, which falls into the Scioto, a short distance below. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. Two newspapers are printed here. It has a bank, a court house, a stone market house, an academy, and about thirty stores. There are in the town and neighborhood, four cotton factories, a rope walk, an oil mill, a fulling mill, a paper mill, several saw mills, and a number of flouring mills. It stands nearly in the centre of a very fertile tract of country, called the 'Scioto Valley.'

Many *tumuli*, and remains of Indian antiquities, exist in the neighborhood; one of which once stood within the site of the town. In leveling it, for the purpose of building, large quantities of human bones were found. A hill rises abruptly on the south-west of the town. It commands an extensive and very delightful prospect of the surrounding country, which is interspersed with luxuriant fields, green meadows, woods, farm houses, and the meanderings of the river.

Turkey Creek, on the right.

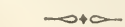
4½ | 355

There is a large snaggy bar at its mouth. Channel one-third from the left shore.

Conoconneque Creek, left side.

4½ | 359½

Small island near the right shore, half a mile below, with a large bar at its head. Channel to the left, and near to the head bar of the island, on the right, until you are past the creek bar; then incline towards the left shore, to avoid a large bar below the foot of the island, on the right. After passing the bar at the foot of Conoconneque island, keep near the middle of the river, until you approach Twin creeks.

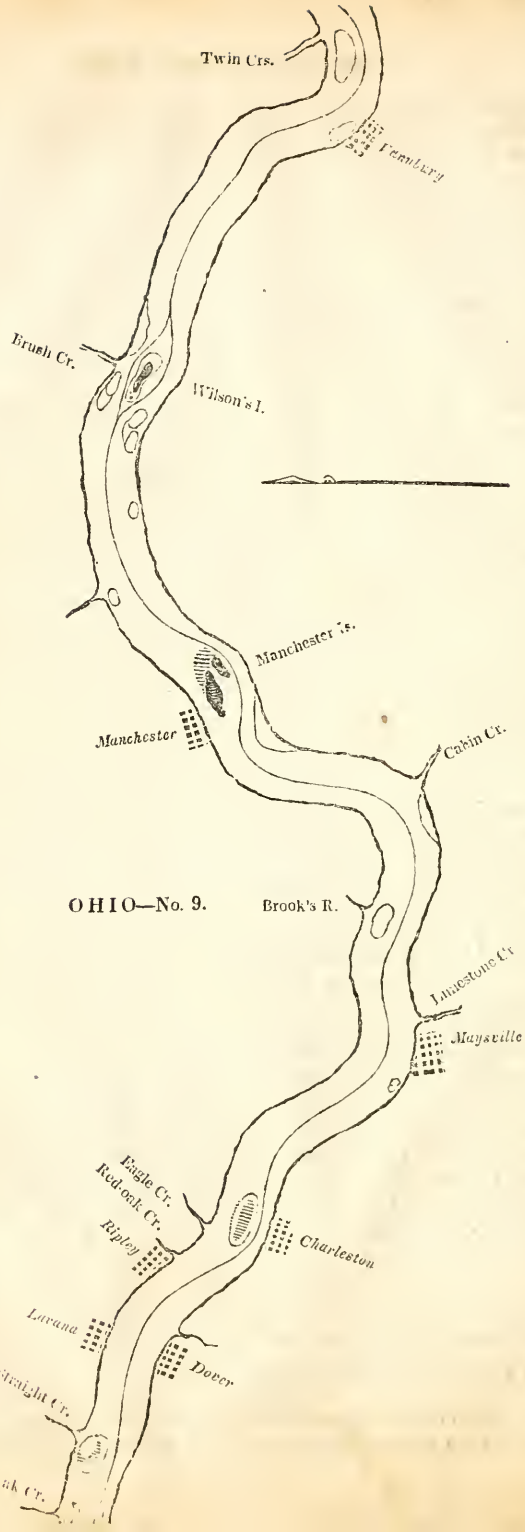


Directions for Map No. 9,—Ohio River.

Twin Creeks, on the right.

8 | 367½

These are two small creeks, which empty into the Ohio within a few yards of each other. There is a large bar at their mouths,


Twin Crs.
Brush Cr.
Wilson's I.
Manchester
Cabin Cr.
Brook's R.
Limestone Cr
Maysville
Eagle Cr.
Red oak Cr.
Ripley
Charleston
Lavana
Dover
Straight Cr.
Whiteoak Cr.

OHIO—No. 9.

extending two-thirds across the river. Channel near the left shore; then keep to the right, past Salt creek, which is about a mile below, on the left.

Wilson's Islands. 10½ 378

Best channel to the left. The right is rather deepest, but is a snaggy, difficult channel and never ought to be attempted, except at very low water. If you take the left, keep to the right, after passing the bar at its foot, to avoid a shoal on the left, below. Brush creek enters into the Ohio opposite to this Island, on the right. If you take the right of Wilson's,—or, as some call it, Brush creek Island,—incline a little off from the right shore above, to avoid a small bar on the right; then keep to the right between the latter and the head bar of the island, and pretty close in to the right shore of the mouth of the creek; then keep a little to the left, and pass through a snaggy, ugly channel, nearest to the foot of the island.

Manchester Islands. 7½ 385½

Channel to the left. These islands are connected by a large bar at their head, at low water. Keep well over to the left shore, opposite the head bar of the islands, and cross over, passing the foot of the large island, towards the right shore. The town of Manchester is on the right, just below the islands. This is a post town of Adams county, Ohio.

Cabin Creek, on the left. 5½ 391

Brook's Run, right side. 3 394

Below the mouth of Brook's run is a large snaggy bar. Channel near the left shore.

Limestone Creek, on the left. 3 397

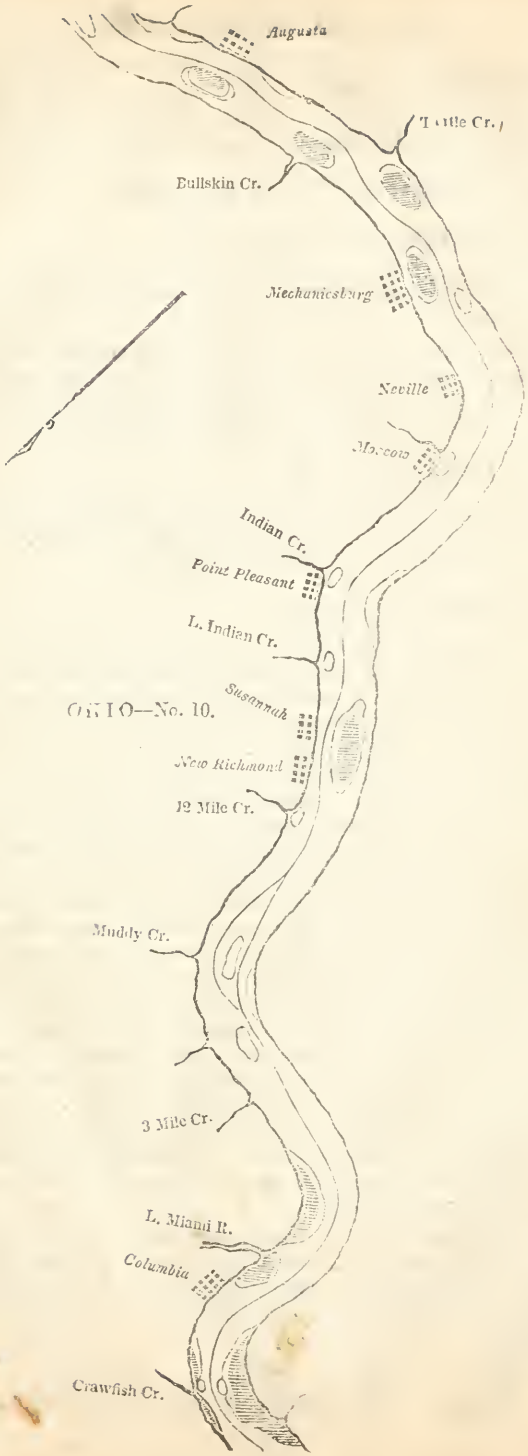
MAYSVILLE.

Maysville, formerly called Limestone, stands on the Kentucky shore, just below Limestone creek. It has a fine harbor for boats. It is situated on a narrow bottom, between the high hills, which rise just behind it, and the Ohio. It has three streets, running parallel with the river, and four crossing them at right angles. The houses are about 250, and the inhabitants above 2000. It is the depot of the goods and merchandise intented to supply the eastern part of the state of Kentucky, which are imported from Philadelphia and the eastern cities, and which are landed here, and distributed all over the state. The great road, leading from Lexington to Chillicothe, also crosses here. It is a very thriving, active town. Washington, the county town, and a wealthy village, is situated four miles south-west from Maysville, and is surrounded by a fertile and populous country.

Eagle Creek, on the right.	6	403
There is a large bar in the middle of the river, immediately above the mouth of Eagle creek, and directly opposite the town of Charleston, Ky. Channel to the left, and when past the bar, incline over towards the right shore.		
RIPLEY, right side,	6	409
Is a post town of Brown county, just below the mouth of Redoak creek. It contains about 80 houses, 500 inhabitants, and several stores. It is 46 miles above Cincinnati.		
Lavana, right side, 2 1-2 miles		
Straight Creek, right side, 2 miles.		
There is a bar at the mouth of Straight creek. Channel near the left shore, until you are up with Whiteoak creek, on the right, two miles below, then incline to the right.		

Directions for Map No. 10.—Ohio River.

AUGUSTA, on the left.	5	414
Augusta, a town beautifully situated on the Kentucky shore. A college has recently been founded at this place, which is fast rising in importance, under the special patronage of the Methodist society. It was organized in 1828, under the auspices of an able and popular faculty, at the head of which is the Rev. Martin Ruter, president of the institution. It has at present, in the preparitory department, and in the college classes, about two hundred scholars.		
There is a large bar opposite to Augusta. Channel to the left, and when you are past the town, keep to the right.		
Bullskin Creek, right side.	3½	417½
A large bar at its mouth. Channel near the left shore; and when you are past the bar, keep to the right, to avoid the bar at the mouth of Turtle creek, on the left, about two miles below.		
MECHANICKSBURGH, on the right.	3	420½
There is a large bar opposite Mechanicksburgh. Channel to the left, and when past it, keep the middle of the river.		


Augusta
Bullskin Cr.
Mechanicsburg
Neville
Indian Cr.
Point Pleasant
L. Indian Cr.
Susannah
New Richmond
12 Mile Cr.
Muddy Cr.
3 Mile Cr.
L. Miami R.
Columbia
Crawfish Cr.

OHIO—No. 10.

NEVILLE, right side.	3	423½
MOSCOW, right side.	3	426½
POINT PLEASANT, on the right.	4	430½
NEW RICHMOND, right side,	4½	435

Is a post town in Clermont county. It contains about 50 houses and 250 inhabitants, and has three or four stores.

There is a large bar on the left, above New Richmond, which throws its channel pretty close to the right shore, from one and a half miles above until you pass the town, then incline to the left, to avoid a small bar at the mouth of Twelve Mile creek.

Muddy Creek, right side.	5	440

There is a bar in the middle of the river, opposite to Muddy creek, Best channel to the left. Two miles below this, is another low bar in the middle of the river. Channel either side.

Little Miami, right side.	8	448

This stream rises in Madison county, Ohio; traverses Clark, Green, Warren, and Hamilton counties and enters the Ohio seven miles above Cincinnati. It flows through a very fertile country, and has about fifty mill seats upon its banks, which makes it a river of great utility. About seventy miles from its mouth, and in the neighborhood of the Yellow Springs, are singular falls, where the river, in a short distance, falls two hundred feet. These falls have cut a narrow channel, to a great depth, through solid rock, or cliff, of limestone, which are covered with cedar, hemlock, and other evergreens. In some places, the stream is so contracted that a person can almost leap from one bank to the other. The depth of the water, in some places in this channel, has never been sounded. The high, picturesque, and perpendicular walls on each side of the foaming stream,—the wild and grotesque appearance of the rocks, and the noise of the falling waters, contrasted with the mild and beautiful aspect of the surrounding country, form a landscape of exceeding beauty. About three miles from this place, and on some of the highest table land in the state, is the celebrated watering place, called "Yellow Springs," which for variety and beauty of natural scenery, purity of atmosphere, and rural attractions, is not surpassed by any spot in the western country, and affords a cool and delightful retreat from the heats of summer.

There is a large bar at the right hand point, above the Little Miami, and an ugly, snaggy bar below its mouth. Channel near the left shore, until you are nearly a mile below the Little Miami, then steer across for the red house at Columbia.

Crawfish Run, on the right.	3	451

Keep near the right shore, from Columbia, until you approach

Crawfish creek; then incline a little to the left, until you are half a mile below its mouth; then keep near the right shore, to avoid a large bar on the left, commencing a little below Crawfish creek.

Directions for Map No. 11.—Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, on the right.	4½	455½

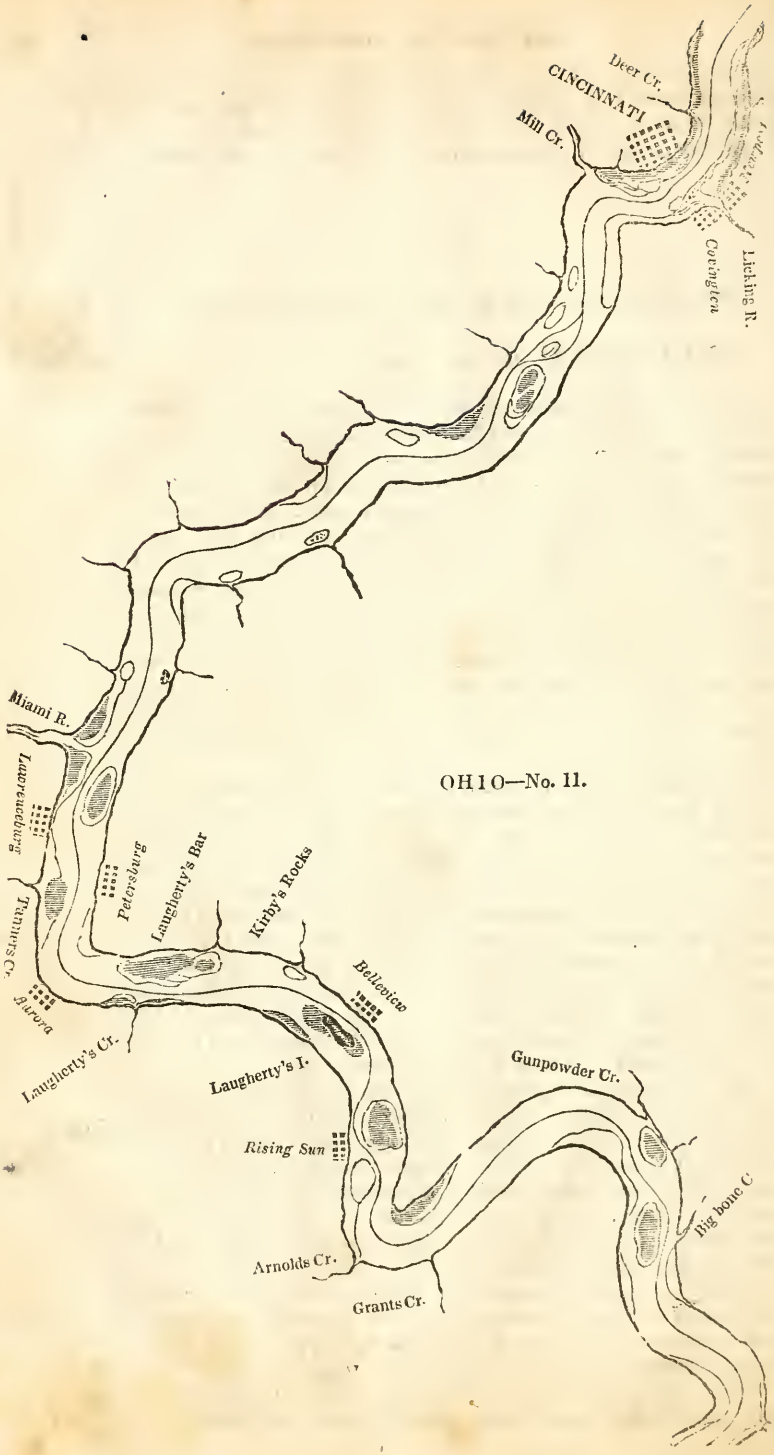
Cincinnati, the largest city of the west, except New Orleans stands upon the bank of the Ohio, directly opposite the mouth of Licking river. It is situated in a valley of about twelve miles in circumference, and surrounded by hills, which are seen in the distance, both on the Ohio and the Kentucky shore. This valley is divided nearly in the centre by the Ohio. The hills form a fine, bold outline of beautiful configuration, having a rich soil, and clothed with heavy timber to their summits. From some of these summits, the city; with all its streets, its gardens, its public buildings, its manufactories, the Ohio studded with steam boats; the towns of Newport and Covington, on the Kentucky shore, and the bustle of life and business, are distinctly seen. The eye takes in the whole grand amphitheatre at once; and few spots command a more beautiful and picturesque panorama view of pleasing and animating objects.

The streets of the city occupy the whole of the first bank, called "the Bottom," and extend back upon the second bank, called "the Hill." The second bank is elevated fifty or sixty feet above the first; but the streets have been so graduated as to form a smooth and gentle ascent, and to render the communication between the two parts continuous and easy. In consequence of the descending angle of the streets; all the stagnant waters are carried off; the streets are washed clean by the rains, and are rendered dry, clean, and healthy. The city is amply supplied with water from the Ohio, by steam power. The water works, which afford this supply, belong to an incorporated company, that convey it to every family who wish it, for a stipulated sum.

The city is advancing with rapid march in population, wealth, and improvements of every description. Within the last year, (1831,) about six hundred new buildings were erected, many of which were large, expensive, and elegant. It contains, at present, above 3000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants. The public buildings are a court house, five market houses, five banks, two medical colleges, the lunatic asylum, the Cincinnati college, twenty-four churches, and one theatre.

There is a market every day of the week; and it seems to be the general opinion of strangers, that, for abundance, cheapness, and excellence of the various articles supplied, no market in the world is superior.

In its commercial character, Cincinnati exhibits great activity and enterprise. Steam boats, many of which are owned here,


Deer Cr.
CINCINNATI
Mill Cr.
Licking R.
Miami R.
Lawrenceburg
Petersburg
Laugherty's Bar
Kirby's Rocks
Bellevue
Aurora
Laugherty's Cr.
Laugherty's I.
Gunpowder Cr.
Rising Sun
Big bone C
Arnolds Cr.
Grants Cr.

OHIO—No. 11.

arrive and depart almost every hour in the day. The Miami canal, which enters the city on the north, opens an extensive trade into the interior. The number of stores, and the amount of capital, are continually increasing. There are already a great number of wholesale stores, which supply the merchants of the interior at a small advance upon the eastern prices; and the day is not far distant, when Cincinnati will become a wholesale city, and the great emporium of the west. The citizens are characterized for great enterprise, and public spirit. They have at a great expence, constructed one of the finest river landings in the world, being paved with stone from low water mark to the top of the first bank, and nearly one thousand feet in length. All the principal streets are paved with stone. But what gives to Cincinnati its principal activity, and constitutes its main sources of wealth, are its manufactures. Next to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati is the most extensive manufacturing place in the western country. Besides the handy-craft trades, which are carried on here very extensively, there are forty or fifty large manufacturing establishments, most of them driven by steam power. Among these, are several air founderies, steam engine founderies, a type foundery, two paper mills, cotton factories, &c. &c.

Education begins to be a subject of much attention. In the winter of 1825, the legislature passed a law, laying the foundation af a system of free schools throughout the state of Ohio, similar to those of New York, and the New England states. In addition to which, a special act was passed, making more ample provision for Cincinnati. The city authorities have commenced operations under this law, and schools have been established in the different districts, sufficient to accommodate all the children of a proper age, and continue the year round. These schools are free and open to all classes, without distinction, and are supported by a tax. In addition to these common schools, there are many re-respectable private schools. There are several circulating libraries, and ten book stores; and book printing, especially of school books, is carried on upon an extensive scale. Four daily, and ten weekly papers are published here. There are two very respectable museums, and a gallery of paintings; among which are many original subjects, indicating much taste and genius. In short, the rapidity with which the city is marching forward in wealth, enterprise, population, manufactures, taste, literature, and improvements of every description, outstrips the imagination and exceeds belief. She may be truly denominated, what a great orator on a certain occasion called her, "The Queen of the West."

Channel past Cincinnati, one-third from the right shore, until you pass the brewery, then steer short over towards the left, and pass pretty close to a snag or root, lying about one-quarter from the left shore. After passing it one hundred yards, incline gradually to the right, and pass Mill creek about the middle of the river, and then incline still towards the right shore. Two miles below Mill-creek, is a hard gravel bar, at the mouth of the run, on the right, above Sedam's house. Channel in the middle of the river.

M'Cullom's Bar.	5¾	461¼
Channel close to the right shore.		
North Bend, right side.	11¾	473
Great Miami River, right side.	4¼	477¼

This river rises in the north-western part of the state of Ohio, and interlocks with the head waters of the Scioto and the Wabash, which enter into the Ohio, and with the St. Mary's and Au Glaize, branches of the Miami of the Lakes, and enters the Ohio two miles above Lawrenceburgh, and is, for a short distance, the boundary line between the states of Ohio and Indiana. It flows in a rapid, but generally smooth, and unbroken current,—interrupted however, in common stages of water, by numerous mill dams. From the west, it receives Loramie's creek, which enters it one hundred miles above its mouth; Still-water, fifty miles lower down; and White-water, which it receives only seven miles from its mouth. Its principal branch, however, is Mad river, which rises in the large prairies in Logan county, and traversing a fine, level, dry, fertile, and populous country, enters the Miami from the east, at Dayton, about seventy miles from its mouth. The Miami valley, or the country lying between the two Miamies, is filled with a dense population; and, for a new country, is extremely well cultivated. The traveler meets with a succession of beautiful farms, and good, neat dwellings, mostly of brick, throughout the whole extent of this valley. No country can be more fertile, or more luxuriantly beautiful. It yields, for exportation, large quantities of flour, pork, bacon, whisky, corn, &c.

The towns following are situated on its banks:

Piqua, on the west bank, about thirty miles above Dayton. It has a land office, a printing office, a number of mercantile stores, and about five hundred inhabitants.

Troy, also situated on the west bank, twenty-one miles above Dayton, is the seat of justice for Miami county, and is about the same size as Piqua.

Dayton is situated on the east bank, just below the entrance of Mad river. This town is rapidly improving; and since the opening of the Miami canal, is rising fast in importance. The canal is taken from Mad river, just above the town. Large and commodious basins, for the accommodation of canal boats; have been dug. It has excellent mill seats, and water power, from the waters of Mad river; and, being at the head of canal navigation, will possess many commercial advantages. It contains about 300 houses; among which are an academy, a court house, two printing offices, a number of large stores, and about three thousand inhabitants.

Hamilton, about thirty miles below Dayton, and twenty-five from Cincinnati, stands upon the east bank, in the midst of a fine settled country. It has above 100 dwelling houses, a court house, and a number of stores. The Miami canal passes within about a

mile of the town, from which a latteral and expensive basin has been dug to the town.		
There is a large bar on the right, above and below Miami river. Channel near the left shore, until you have passed the mouth, nearly half a mile, then incline to the right, and keep nearest the right shore, past Lawrenceburgh. There is a large bar on the left, a mile above Lawrenceburgh.		
LAWRENCEBURGH, right side.	2	479½
This town is the seat of justice for Dearborn county. The town was originally built on the first bottom, which is frequently exposed to inundation. It is not uncommon for the water to rise several feet above the foundation of the houses; in which case, the inhabitants move to the upper story, and drive their animals to the hills. They visit each other in skiffs; and all customary pursuits being suspended, they indulge themselves in social recreation. It is said that the floods, instead of creating disease, serve to wash the surface of the earth, and to carry off all vegetable and animal matter, which would otherwise putrefy, and are supposed to be rather conducive to health than otherwise. In consequence of these inundations, the inhabitants have of late built upon the second bank, near Tanner's creek, in a part of the town which they call New Lawrenceburgh, which is rapidly improving. It has a court house, a number of stores, two printing offices, some respectable manufactures, and is elegibly situated for the trade of the rich adjacent country.		
After you have past Lawrenceburgh, incline over towards the left shore, to avoid the bar on the right, at the mouth of Tanner's creek, opposite to Petersburgh.		
AURORA,	5	483½
Is a new village, situate at the mouth of Hogan creek, four miles below Lawrenceburgh. It contains between sixty and seventy houses.		
Laugherty's Creek, on the right.	1	484½
There is a large bar on the left, commencing above, and extending down nearly two miles below Laugherty's creek. Channel near the right shore.		
Laugherty's Island.	4½	489
Channel left side.		
RISING SUN, right side.	3½	492½
Rising Sun, a pleasant little town in Dearborn county, is thirteen miles below Lawrenceburgh, and occupies a beautiful position on the Ohio. It contains about 60 houses.		

There is a very large bar opposite the town, which throws the channel very close into the right shore; and when up with the lower part of the town, keep quick over towards the left, to avoid a large low bar on the right, below.

Arnold Creek, right side, 2 1-2.

Grant Creek, right side, 1 1-2.

Gunpowder Creek, left side, 5 1-2. | 9½ | 502

Keep well over to the left shore, above the mouth of Gunpowder; and when up with its mouth, turn pretty short to the right, to within a third from the right shore, and when three quarters of a mile below, keep short over to the left again.

Big Bone Lick Creek, left side. | 2½ | 504½

About two miles from this place, are the celebrated springs, called *Big Bone Licks*. The waters are strongly impregnated with salts; and send up a vapor of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. It is at this place where the huge organic remains of the mammoth have been dug up in large quantities; and it was here, where, according to the tradition of the Delaware Indians, as related by Mr. Jefferson, such herds of them came as to destroy the game of the red men, until the Great Spirit took pity upon their condition, and seizing his lightning, descended to a rock on a neighboring hill, —where his seat and the print of his feet are still to be seen,—and hurled his bolts among them, until all were slain, except the big bull, who presented his forehead to the shafts, and shook them off as they fell; missing one at last, it wounded him in his side: whereupon, springing round, he bounded over the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is still living. They represent him as having been active, agile, and carnivorous. But the Shawnees, in the neighborhood of St. Mary's, where their remains are also found, represent this extinct animal to have been very clumsy and slow of motion, never moving except in quest of food; that he sought no less objects of food than the trees of the forest; that they were particularly fond of soft wood, such as the lynn, which they sometimes used to devour, trunks and all, that he was a dirty, mouse color, had small eyes, large pendant ears, and looked very much like a hog. An English traveler, who called his name Thomas Ashe, and who carried off to England several waggon loads of the bones, dug out of this Lick, gives it as his opinion, that the animal was of the lion kind, called *megalonyx*, or great lyon. He says that "his shoulder blade was of the size of a breakfast table; that he was sixty feet in length, and twenty-five feet in height; that his figure was magnificient; his looks determined; his gait stately, and his voice tremendous." To whatever species the animal may have belonged, in no place have his bones been found in such quantities as at these springs.

There is a large high bar in the middle, opposite Big Bone. Channel to the left; but be careful of a hard rocky break on the left,

just below the mouth. Keep a little to the right, round the left hand point, below Big Bone bar, then one-third from the left shore, until within a mile and a half of Fredericksburgh.

Directions for Map No. 12.—Ohio River.

FREDERICKSBURGH, on the left.	10½	515

About a mile above Fredericksburgh, is a small rocky bar, or ledge, rather more than one-third from the left shore. Channel to the right, and pretty close to it; then incline to the left, towards the town. There are three bars below Fredericksburgh: first, a small middle bar, opposite the lowermost houses of the town; the shore bar on the right, opposite to it; and Craig's bar on the left, a mile and a half below the town. It is generally safest for those unacquainted with the bars, to keep well over to the left shore, after passing Fredericksburgh, until they approach Craig's bar, below, at the mouth of Craig's creek, on the left, and then keep short over towards the right, to clear the latter. At a very low stage of water, however, there is a deeper water to the right of the small middle bar, but the channel through is rather crooked.

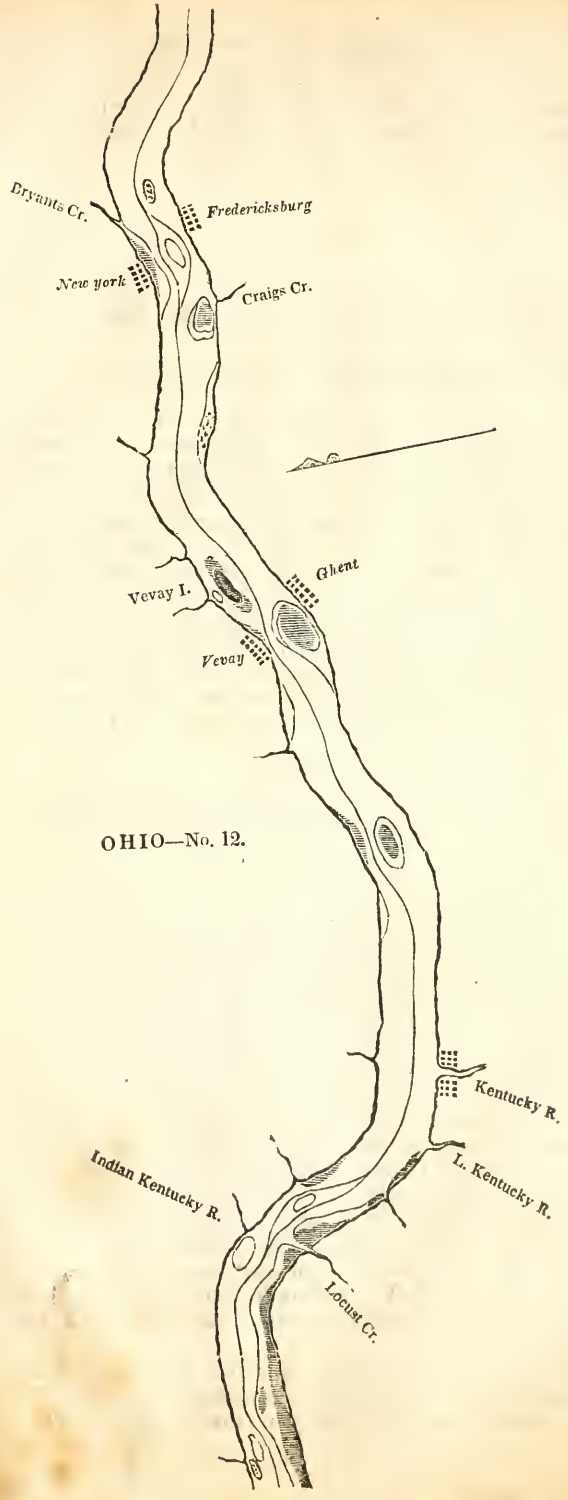
Nine Mile, or Vevay Island.	7½	522½

Channel to the left. After passing the Island, incline towards the right shore.

VEVAY, right side.	2	524½

This town, the seat of justice for Switzerland county, is situated on the Indiana shore, forty-five miles below Cincinnati. It contains above 100 houses, a court house, an academy, a printing office, and a number of stores. This interesting town was settled in 1804, by a number of Swiss families, to whom Congress made a favorable grant of land, for the purpose of commencing the cultivation of the grape. The colony soon received a considerable addition to their numbers, from the mountains of Switzerland; and, in remembrance of their native country, they called their town Vevay. They immediately made experiments upon a large scale, in the cultivation of the grape. This cultivation has been carried on until the present time. The only wine grape which has been found to succeed well, is called the *Cape Grape*, from which a considerable quantity of a wine, somewhat resembling claret, is annually made. The inhabitants are simple, amiable, and industrious, and happily unite the gaiety of the French with the industry of the Germans.

Opposite to Vevay, is a very large sand bar, which throws the channel very close to the right shore, opposite to the town. Be careful of a small bar on the right, just above the town. When


Bryants Cr.
Fredericksburg
New york
Craigs Cr.
Vevay I.
Ghent
Vevay
Kentucky R.
L. Kentucky R.
Indian Kentucky R.
Locust Cr.

OHIO—No. 12.

you have passed the town, incline out to the middle of the river. There is bar in the middle of the river, three and a half miles below Vevay. Channel to the right.

Kentucky River, left side. 9½ 534

This beautiful river rises in the Cumberland mountains, and interlocks with the head waters of the Licking and the Cumberland rivers. Its length is about two hundred miles. It is navigable for flat boats and small craft a hundred and fifty miles, and for steam boats, in good stages of water, as high as Frankfort. It has a rapid current, and very high banks. For a great part of its course, it flows in a deep channel, cut out of perpendicular banks of limestone. 'Nothing,' says Mr. Flint, in his Geography, 'can be more singular than the sensation arising from floating down this stream, and looking up this high parapet at the sun and the sky from the dark chasm, down which the waters float the boat,' Stone coal is found in its banks, in several places, and a species of marble, which receives a fine polish. Port William is situated at its mouth, where it is one hundred and sixty yards wide.

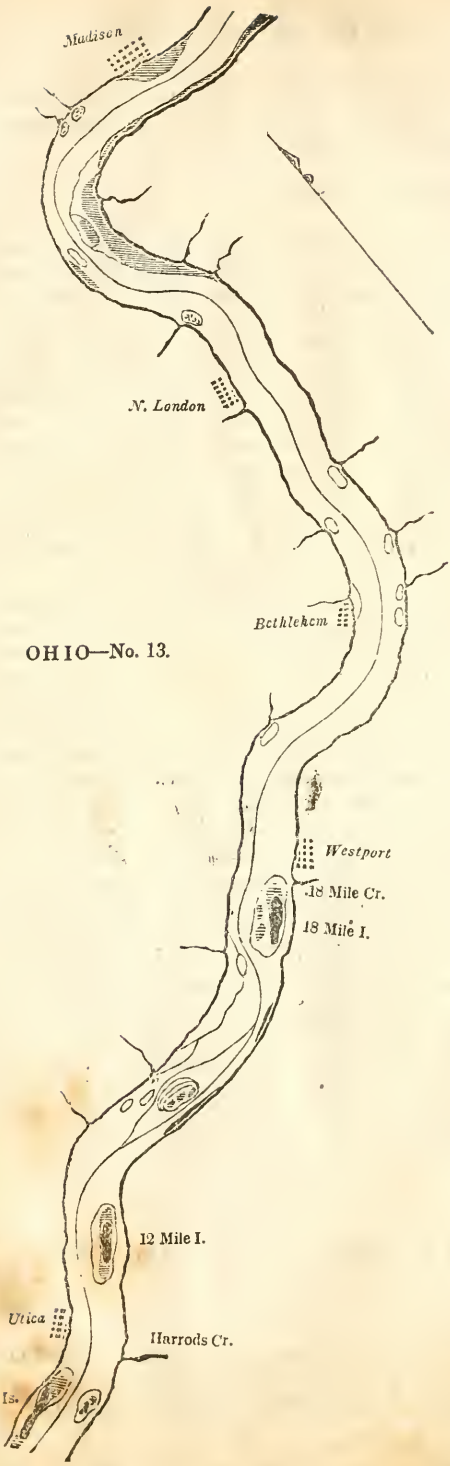
Frankfort, the seat of government for the state, is situated on the east bank, sixty miles above its mouth. It stands in a deep bottom, or valley, surrounded by precipitous hills. It is compactly built, and most of the houses are spacious, and display much taste. It is not as large as Lexington, but receives importance from being the political metropolis of the state. The public buildings are a state house, a court house, a penitentiary, a state bank, an academy, jail, market house, and three houses of public worship. A chain bridge across the Kentucky, connects the town with the beautiful country on the west bank. It contains about 1,800 inhabitants, and is twenty-four miles from Lexington.

Little Kentucky, left side, three quarters of a mile below. About four and a half miles below Kentucky river, is a large bar on the left, at the mouth of Locust creek. Channel very near the right shore, round this bar; and when nearly up with Indian Kentucky, right side, keep out to the middle of the river, round its bar, then incline toward the right shore again. Keep near the right shore for three miles and three quarters, when you will be three miles and one quarter above Madison, and three quarters of a mile above a small run on the right; here you must steer quick out to the middle of the river, to avoid a hard gravel bar on the right, above the run, called Marecis bar.

Directions for Map No. 13.—*Ohio River.*

MADISON, on the right. 7 546½

This village is nearly equi-distant between Cincinnati and Louisville. It is the seat of justice for Jefferson county, Indiana, and contains a populatiou of about 2000. It has a fertile and flou-


Madison
N. London
Bethlehem
Westport
18 Mile Cr.
18 Mile I.
12 Mile I.
Utica
Harrods Cr.
6 Mile Is.

OHIO—No. 13.

ishing back country, and is one of the most pleasant and thriving towns in the state. It was commenced in 1811, and is well built. The public buildings are a court house, bank, and two or three houses of public worship. A news-paper is also printed here.

Channel past the town, rather nearest the left shore.

Cooper's Ferry, left side.	5	551½

Here is a large bar on the left. Keep well towards the right shore, above Cooper's bar; and when nearly up with its outer point, incline a little to the left, between the latter and a small gravel bar, near the right shore.

NEW LONDON, right side.	4½	556
BETHLEHEM, right side.	5	561
WEST PORT, left side.	6	567

Eighteen Mile creek and island, are just below West Fort. Keep to the right of the island; and when nearly up with its foot, incline to the left, and cross over near the left shore. About three miles below Eighteen mile island, is a large low bar, in the middle of the river, called the Meadow Ground. Channel either side. If you take the left, when you are nearly up with the small run, opposite the head of the bar, on the left, keep close to the left shore. If you take the right, when you are about three quarters of a mile above, incline over to the right, and keep near the right shore, passing the bar, until you are up with a large rock, lying on the right shore; then steer obliquely across towards the left hand point below, between the lower point of the Meadow Ground bar, and a small bar on the right, below.

Twelve Mile Island.	9½	576½

Channel right side, and near the right shore.

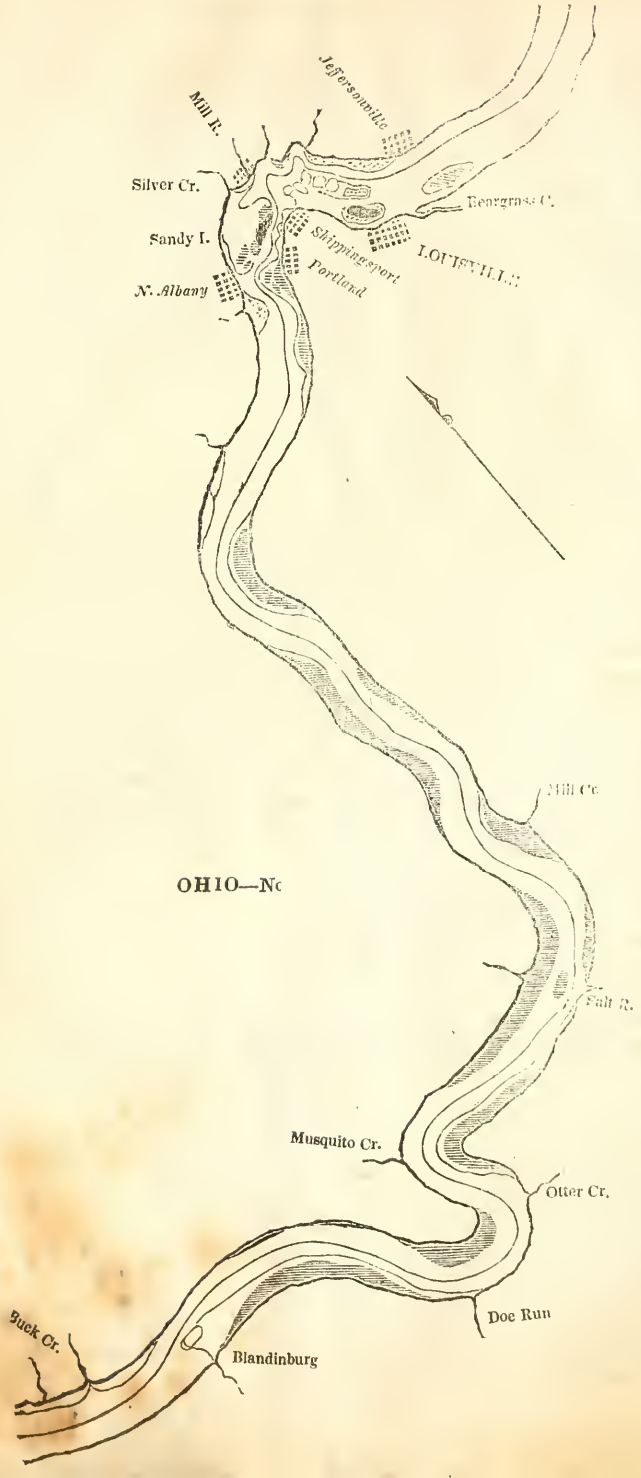
Six Mile Islands.	4½	581

Channel between them. Keep well to the left, passing the bar at the head of the large island, on the right, then incline to the right.

Directions for Map No. 14.—Ohio River.

JEFFERSONVILLE, right side.	5	586

This town is situated just above the falls, in Clark county. Good pilots for the falls reside here, and there is a pretty good landing at the upper end of the town. It commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, including a view of the falls. It has a land office, a printing office and a number of stores, and contains about 700 inhabitants,


Jeffersonville
Mill R.
Silver Cr.
Sandy I.
N. Albany
Shippingsport
Portland
Beargrass C.
LOUISVILLE
Mill Cr.
OHIO—Nc
Falt R.
Musquito Cr.
Otter Cr.
Doe Run
Buck Cr.
Blandinburg

There is a large bar on the left, opposite to Jeffersonville. If you intend landing at Beargrass, incline over to the left, from the upper part of Jeffersonville, and land opposite Gray's warehouse, just below the mouth of the creek.

LOUISVILLE, on the left. 1 587

This town is situated just below the mouth of Beargrass creek, and a few yards above the falls. It stands on a spacious, sloping plain; and three principal streets run parallel with the river. Main street is nearly a mile long, and is very compactly built. The town contains probably about 10,000 inhabitants. In a commercial point of view, it is far the most important town in the state of Kentucky. Owing to the obstruction to navigation, created by the falls, during low water, goods have to be transported by land by the falls, and most of the upward bound cargoes are consigned to merchants in Louisville, from whence they are distributed to their points of destination. The merchants of Louisville are, therefore, from necessity, the factors of the important business which concentrates here. The mouth of Beargrass affords an excellent harbor for the steam boats and river craft. It is the seat of justice for Jefferson county, which is one of the most fertile and best settled in the state. The town was formerly reputed unhealthy; and was subject, in the summer and autumn, to the endemic diseases of the country, owing to the stagnant waters in the neighborhood. The ponds and marshes have been drained, and the health of the town has, in consequence, improved, and is now nearly as healthy as any town on the river.

The falls may be seen from the town, and exhibit a romantic appearance. The river is divided by a fine island, which adds to the beauty of the scene. In high stages of water, the falls almost entirely disappear; but when the water is low, the whole width of the river, which is here nearly a mile wide, has the appearance of a great many broken rivers of foam, making their way over the falls.

A canal, which is now completed, connects Louisville with Shippingport; which removes the barrier to navigation, created by the falls. This canal is a work of stupendous labor. It is two miles in length, in some places forty feet deep, and of sufficient width to pass the largest class of steam boats. The greatest part of this distance is cut out of solid rock. Dry docks are also constructed for the repairing of steam boats. It affords an immense water power for the mill seats below its locks. It belongs to an incorporated company, who have already paid in, nearly, or quite the full amount of the shares taken.

SHIPPINGPORT, left side. 3 590

This place is situated at the foot of the falls. The eddy made by the falls, forms fine harbors at this place, and at Portland, one mile lower down. All the steam boats arriving from New Orleans, St. Louis, and all places below, are obliged, in low water, to stop here and unload. Great numbers are constantly lying

FALLS OF OHIO.

here, and at Portland, where there are fine harbors, in ordinary, for repair, or preparing for a trip. This is the greatest port for steam boats between Pittsburgh and New Orleans.

At low water, you must pass to the left of Sandy island, below Shippingport. Keep close to the head of the island, and when near its foot, incline a little to the left.

PORTLAND, left side. 1 591

Is about a mile below Shippingport. Keep near the left shore, passing it, then steer pretty short over to the right shore, at the lower part of New Albany, and above Falling run; then steer short across, to one-third from the left shore, to avoid an ugly, rocky bar below the mouth of the latter.

NEW ALBANY, right side.

This town is four and a half miles below Jeffersonville, and is the seat of justice for Floyd county. It is principally build upon one street, above half a mile in length, parallel to the river, and makes a respectable appearance from the river. Many steam boats, that are unable to pass the falls, are laid up here for repair, where there is a convenient ship yard. It is a thriving and busy village, containing about 2,500 inhabitants.

Five miles below Falling run, commences a bar on the left: keep towards the right shore. Five miles further down, commences a bar on the right: keep towards the left shore. Four miles below the latter, commences a bar on the left again: keep over into the right hand bend, and near to the right, until you are a mile below Mill creek, on the left, then keep over towards the left shore again.

Salt River, on the left. 20½ 611½

This is a considerable stream of Kentucky, traversing the counties of Jefferson, Greenup, Washington, and Mercer. Keep near the left shore above Salt river, and when within one hundred yards of its mouth, incline still more to the left, and into the mouth of the latter; then incline gradually out to the right, to nearly the middle of the river. Three miles below Salt river, incline well over to the right, to avoid a long bar round the left hand point, below.

Musqueto Creek, on the right, in the bend, 5 miles.

Keep nearest the right shore, until you are a mile below Musqueto creek; then incline towards the left, to avoid a bar below the right hand point, commencing opposite Otter creek.

Otter Creek, left side. 7½ 619

Keep near the left shore, for about four miles and a half, or until you are one mile and a half, below Doe run, on the left; then incline over towards the right shore.

Brandenburgh's Ferry, left side. | 9 | 628

Keep nearest the right shore for two or three miles above Brandenburgh's; and when nearly opposite the ferry, keep close in to the right shore, for nearly half a mile, then incline to the left. About two miles below Brandenburgh's, Buck creek comes in on the right.

Directions for Map No. 15.—Ohio river.

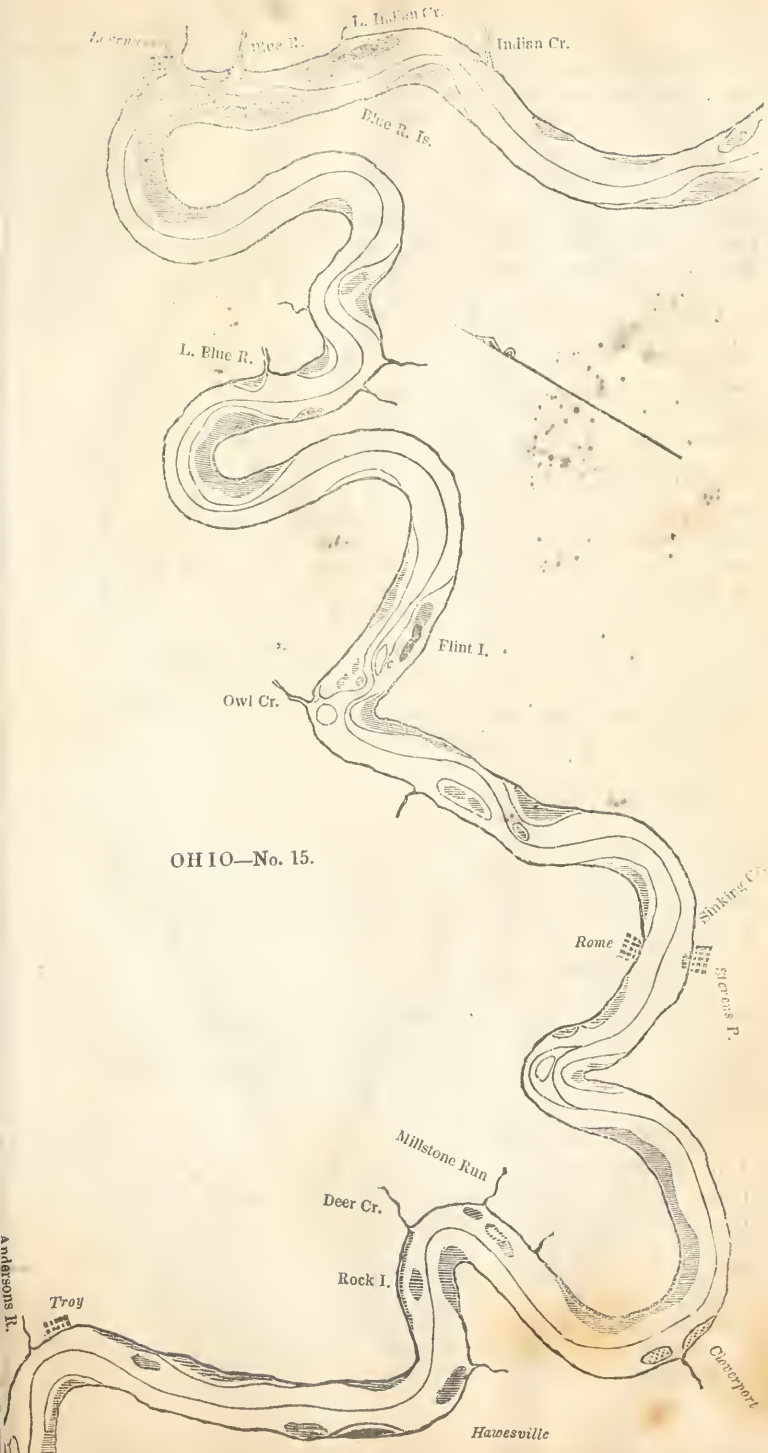
Three and a half miles below Buck creek, is a bar on the right, and just below it, another on the left. Keep nearly two-thirds of the river on your right, until you are up with the head of the former; then incline to the right, and pass near its foot, to avoid the latter; then keep nearest the right shore for about a mile; then incline to the left again, and keep nearest to the left shore, until you approach.

Indian Creek, right side. | 13 | 641

Here you must keep over to the right, and near the right shore, until within three-fourths of a mile of the first of the Blue river islands, when you must keep over towards the left shore, to avoid the bar at its head; when you are about half way between the islands, keep to the right betwixt the bars, at the foot of the one, and the head of the other.

Blue River, right side. | 6 | 647

Opposite the foot of the second island. There is a bar in the middle of the river, just below the mouth of Blue river. Channel either side of it. The best pilots disagree, however, respecting the channels at this place. This is not to be wondered at, as it is well known that the channel here, as well as of other places on this river, changes after a sudden and heavy rise of water; consequently, it would, I think, be a prudent step, in all cases where there is any doubt, to send a skiff ahead and ascertain the right. This precaution may save a great deal of time, labor, and expense. After you have passed the bar at the head of the second island, incline towards the island, to avoid a low bar on the right, above the mouth of Blue river. If you intend to take the left channel, hug the foot of the island very close, as also the bar to the left of it, which is very bluff, and keep close to the left shore, until you approach Leavenworth, on the right, then incline well over to the right; but beware of a hard break on the right, about half a mile below the town. If you intend to take the right channel, pass pretty near to the foot of the island, then turn short to the right, and pass close to a rocky bar on the right, just below the mouth of the river. Keep near the right shore round the great ox-bow; and when you approach the right hand point, below, keep to the


L. Indian Cr.
Indian Cr.
Elue R. Is.
L. Elue R.
Flint I.
Owl Cr.
Rome
Sinking Cr.
Stevens P.
Millstone Run
Deer Cr.
Rock I.
Troy
Anderson R.
Clavenport
Hawesville

OHIO—No. 15.

left. At the left hand point, between the ox-bows, is a very deep bar. Here you must keep close to the right shore; and when past the point, incline to the left again.

Little Blue River, right side. | 17 | 664

As you approach Little Blue river, incline to the right; and when you have passed the small bar on the right, below its mouth, keep pretty close to the right shore, round the little ox-bow.

Flint Island, near the left shore. | 12 | 676

The channel past Flint island is about midway betwixt the island and the right shore, until you are nearly up with the foot of the island, then incline a little to the right to clear the middle bar, which commences near the foot of the island. Incline to the left, as you approach the foot of this bar, and short round its foot, to avoid a hard, gravel bar, round the left point; and when you are rather more than half across the river, turn short to the left again, between the left hand bar, at the point, and middle bar, in the bend. The channel formerly run close to the bend, at the mouth of Owl creek.

Four and a half miles below Flint island, is a large middle bar, nearest the right shore. Channel past it, pretty close to the left shore, for nearly two miles; then shoot over into a short, right hand bend below it, to avoid a very deep bar at the point on the left; when past the latter; incline to the left.

Sinking Creek, left side.

ROME, right side. | 12 | 688

About four miles below sinking creek, is an ugly bar round the left hand point. Best channel is in the middle of the river; pass out close to a snag, on the lower edge of the bar, leaving it on your left. After you have passed this bar, incline to the left.

Clover Creek, left side. | 11 | 699

Keep to the right, as you pass Clover creek, to avoid a snaggy bar below its mouth; then incline to the left again. Keep near the left shore, above the left hand point below Clover creek, to avoid an ugly bar on the right, above Millstone run.

Deer Creek, right side. | 6½ | 705½

About three-fourths of a mile below Deer creek, there is an ugly ledge, or cluster of large, high rocks, about one-third from the right shore, generally called Rock island, which ought to be particularly guarded against, when the water is high, as the current sets strong on the right. Channel past Rock island, about the middle of the river. Incline a little towards the right hand point, below Rock island, to avoid a bar in the bend, opposite; then keep near the middle of the river, for about four miles, then keep near the left shore, to avoid the bars on the right, above Troy.

TROY, right side.		
Anderson's River, right side.	12½	718

Anderson's ferry is a mile and a half below Troy. Anderson's bar, on the left, commences immediately below the ferry. There is also a low bar on the right, opposite, which commences immediately below the mouth of Crooked creek. Channel in the middle of the river for about two miles, then close in to the right shore, round the outer point of Anderson's bar, and then incline to the left.

Directions for Map No. 16.—Ohio River.

Bayou Creek, right side.	9½	727½

As you approach Bayou creek, keep about the middle of the river; then incline to the right, to avoid the bar on the left, below Blackfort's creek.

ROCKPORT, right side.	6½	734

So named from its being situated on a rock, which presents a high, bold front on the Ohio, and commands a romantic prospect of the river.

When you approach within a mile and a half of Rockport, keep over towards the left hand point, to avoid a large bar on the right, above Honey creek. About two miles below Rockport, is a bar on the right; channel pretty near to the left shore, until you are nearly up with Puppy creek, on the left; then keep well over to the right shore above Yellow Bank islands, and when within half a mile of the first—a small island pretty close to the right shore—steer pretty short over to the left shore. Opposite the head of the second, or large island, is a sunken ledge of rocks, about fifty yards from the left shore; incline a little to the right, past them, and then towards the left shore again.

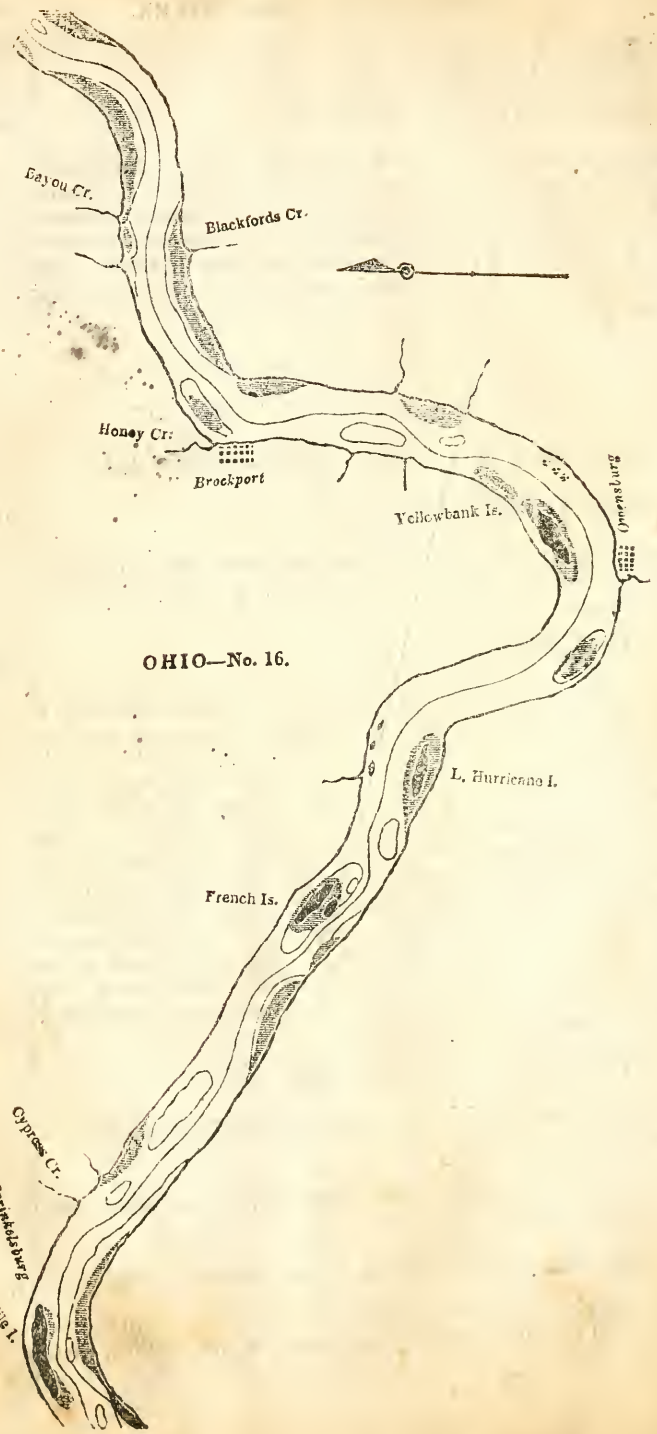
OWENSBURGH, left side.	8	742

Is a pleasant little town in Kentucky, at the Yellow Banks, opposite the foot of the island.

About a mile and a half below Owensburgh, is a bar in the bend, on the left. Channel right side.

Little Hurricane Island, near the left shore,	6	748

Below the left hand point. Channel to the right. Guard against a ledge on the right, opposite the Island, at the mouth of Slate run.


Bayou Cr.
Blackfords Cr.
Honey Cr.
Brockport
Yellowbank Is.
Owensburg
L. Hurricane I.
French Is.
Cypress Cr.
Sprinkelsburg
2 Mile I.

OHIO—No. 16.

live and labor in common, until the year 1824, when the celebrated Robert Owen, of New Lanark, in Scotland, came and purchased out the entire possession of the Harmonites, at the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing a community upon the plan of his 'social system,' and corresponding with his 'new views of society.' He was joined by two of his sons, and by Mr. M'Clure, a wealthy man from Scotland; and in a short time his new community swelled to above seven hundred persons. But discord soon arose among its members, and one after another left the community, until the 'social system was at length abandoned.

When you are past Wabash island, keep over to the left shore, for upwards of three miles. There is a large bar on the right, with three or four small towheads on it, called Brown's Islands, the lowermost of which is near the foot of the bar; when you have passed it, cross over to the right shore, to avoid a large bar on the left. A mile and a half below the towhead, keep to the left again.

Directions for Map No. 18.—Ohio River.

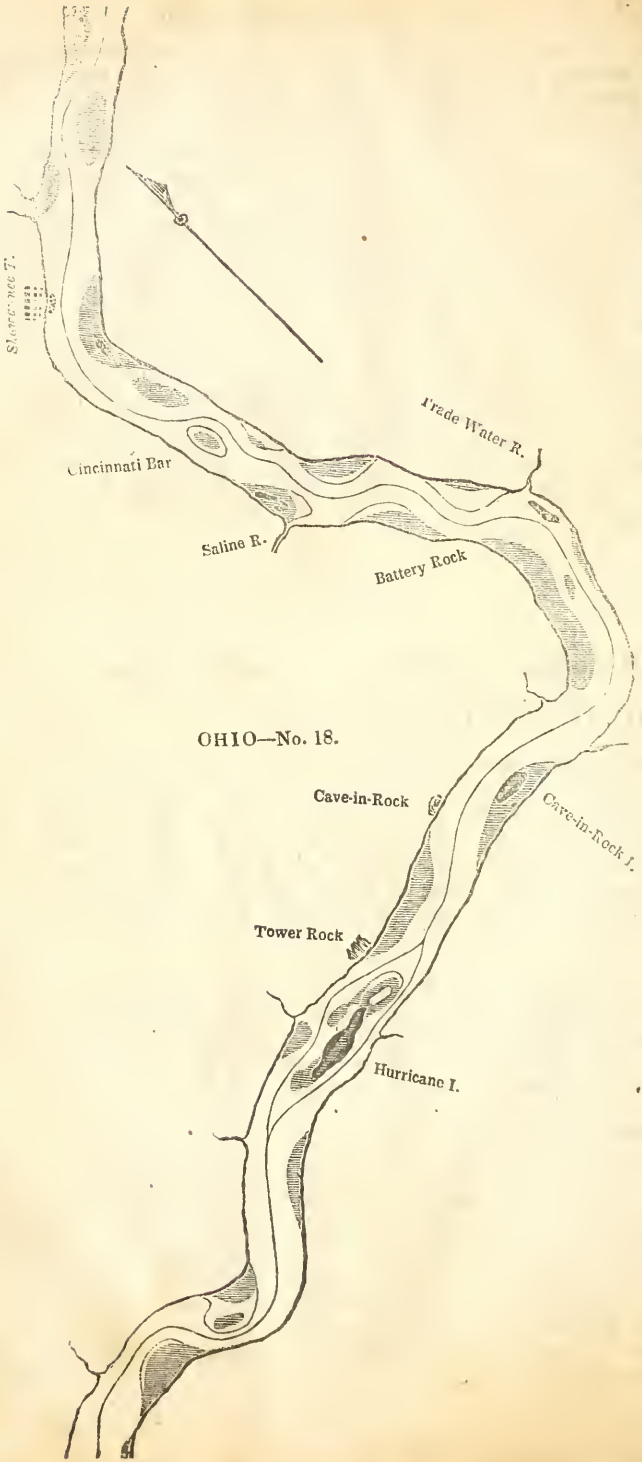
SHAWNEETOWN, right side.	10	842

This village formerly belonged to the Shawnee nation of Indians, from which it takes its name. It is a pleasantly situated town of Gallatin county, Illinois. It contains a post office, a land office, a bank, and a court house. The great United States salines are situated twelve miles back of this town; but what makes it an important point on the Ohio, is its being the place of debarkation of the emigrants going to the states of Illinois and Missouri.

Keep near the right shore, for about four miles below Shawneetown, then cross short over to the left shore, about three-fourths of a mile above two small islands, near the left shore; then turn short to the right, leaving the two islands on your left, and pass pretty close to the foot of Cincinnati bar, on the right.

Saline River, right side.	7½	849½

There is a large bar on the right, above Saline river. Channel nearest the left shore, then incline over towards the right shore, past the foot of the bar; and half a mile below, keep well over to the left, to clear Battery rock bar, on the right; and when nearly up with the rock, steer diagonally across for the right shore, just below the rock, leaving a large bar on the left, above Tradewater; then keep over to the left again, and pass close to Tradewater island. There is a large bar on the right, below Tradewater. Channel near the left shore.


Trade Water R.
Cincinnati Bar
Saline R.
Battery Rock
OHIO—No. 18.
Cave-in-Rock
Cave-in-Rock I.
Tower Rock
Hurricane I.

Cave-in-rock Island.

11 | 861

Channel right side. Cave-in-rock is on the right, just below the island. After you have passed the cave half a mile, keep over to the left shore.

Hurricane Island.

6½ | 867½

Channel to the right. When you are about a mile and a half above Hurricane island, and rather more then three-quarters of a mile above Tower Rock, keep over for the right shore, close to the foot of the Half Moon bar, on the right, and above Tower Rock. Keep near the right shore, until you approach the creek, on the right, opposite the middle of the island, to clear the bar on the left, below the head of the island; then steer short across for the island, to avoid the right hand bar, below the mouth of the creek; and when you approach the foot of the Island, keep over for the right shore again, to avoid the bar at its foot. At the right hand point, about five miles below Hurricane island, is a large bar round the point. Channel close into the bend, on the left. Two miles below the latter, is a very deep bar on the left. Channel round it, close in to the right, near a willow shore.

Directions for Map No. 19.—Ohio River.

Golconda Island.

14 | 881½

Channel right side. Nearly a mile below the island, is Lusk's creek, on the right, and the town of Golconda, the seat of justice for Pope county, Illinois, just below it. There is a good landing immediately below the mouth of the creek, at the upper part of the town; but take care of the rocks, near the right shore, just above the creek. There is a low bar on the right, opposite the lower part of the town, which throws the channel out to near the middle of the river, then incline towards the right shore again.

5

Sister Island.

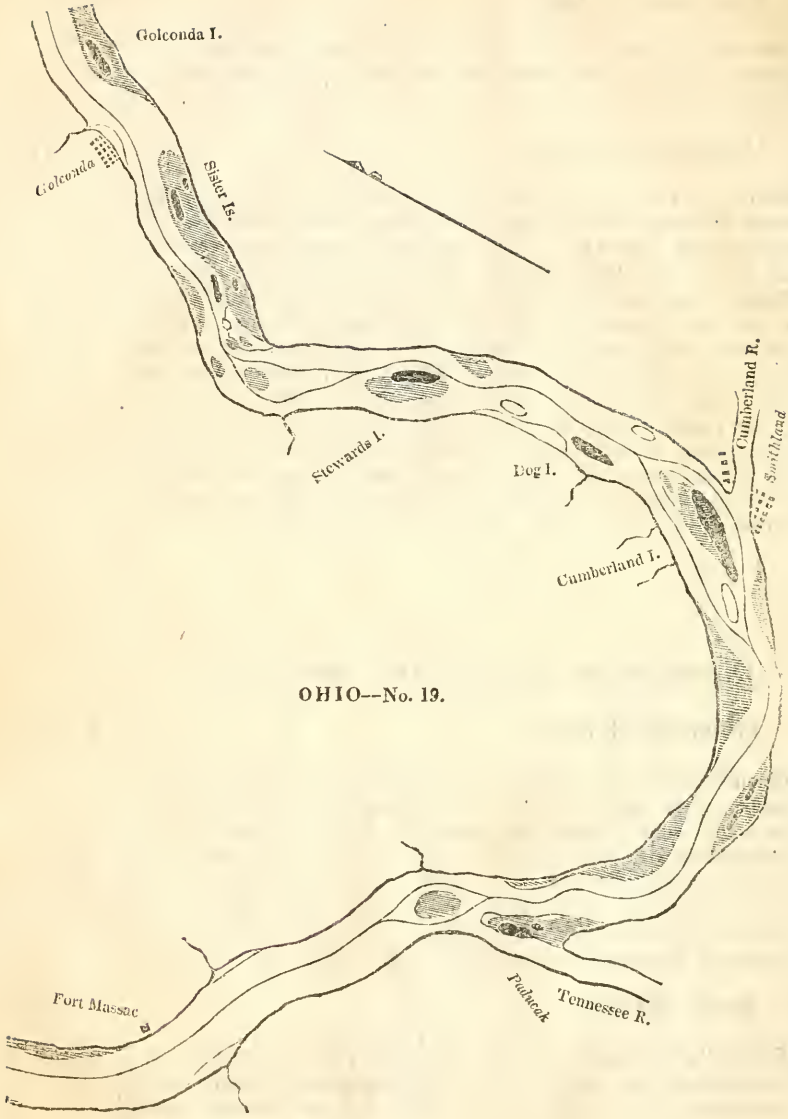
4 | 885½

Channel to the right, and close to the lower Sister, to avoid a bar on the right: then incline a little to the right, and two miles below turn short into the right shore, in the bend, to avoid a small middle bar. There is a small channel to the left of the middle bar, and near to the left hand point.

Stewart's Island.

7½ | 895

Channel to the left. Turn out to the right, pass the foot of Stewart's island, to clear a bar on the left, below; then incline to the left again.


Golconda I.
Golconda
Sister Is.
Stewards I.
Dog I.
Cumberland R.
Fortland
Cumberland I.
Fort Massac
Paducah
Tennessee R.

OHIO--No. 19.

Dog Island. | 4½ | 897½

Channel to the left. Keep well towards the island, at its foot, and when past it, well in to the right shore, to avoid the bars at the head of Cumberland island. Keep near the right shore, past Cumberland island, and half a mile below it; then steer short across for the left shore, to avoid a very large bar on the right, below.

Cumberland River. | 2½ | 900

Empties in on the left, opposite the island. This is one of the largest rivers of Kentucky. It takes its rise from the Cumberland mountains, and interlocks with the head waters of Clinch and Kentucky rivers; flows through the state, westwardly, more than two hundred miles: enters the state of Tennessee, and meandering one hundred and twenty miles, reaches Nashville, nearly in latitude 35 N. From thence, flowing N. W. one hundred and twenty miles, when it joins the Ohio, as above stated. It is navigable for steam boats as high as Nashville, in ordinary good stages of water; and for flat and keel boats to a much greater distance. Below Nashville, the river is deep and narrow, and, for its size, well calculated for navigation. Its banks are but thinly settled.

Nashville, the largest town in Tennessee, and the commercial capital of the state, is pleasantly situated on the south shore of the Cumberland. The site of the town consists of one entire rock, covered, in some places, by a thin soil. It is a place of great trade, and is rapidly rising into importance. Its steam boat navigation gives it decided advantages over every other place near it. A number of large, first rate steam boats are owned by citizens of the place, and gives to it a character of enterprize and activity, possessed by few towns of the same size. It is much frequented by the people of the lower country, during the sultry months. It has a number of handsome private mansions, and respectable public buildings, and contains about 6,000 inhabitants. There is a college here of rising reputation; and Nashville is, after New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh, the next largest town in the western country.

If you wish to stop at the mouth of Cumberland, guard against a low bar, on the left, below the foot of Dog island, and then keep in close to the left shore. The channel on the left of Cumberland island, which is good, except at very low water, is very close to the foot of the island. About four miles below Cumberland island, are two small willow islands, near the left shore, connected by a sand bar. Channel to the right, and pretty near the right shore opposite to them, and then keep over for the left shore, to avoid a very large bar on the right, upwards of three miles in extent, above the mouth of Tennessee river.

Tennessee River, left side, | 11½ | 911½

This is the largest branch of the Ohio, and is navigable for large boats more than six hundred miles. It rises in the north-

west part of Virginia, and traverses the whole width of East Tennessee, in a south-western direction, and entering the north-east angle of the state of Alabama, the whole width of which it crosses, and turning just at the north-west angle of that state, it pursues a north direction, nearly in a direct line with the western boundary of that state, across the width of Tennessee, and a part of Kentucky, to the Ohio river. Its whole course, from its source to the Ohio, is longer than that river from Pittsburgh to its mouth, being, by its meanders, nearly twelve hundred miles. It has been questioned, whether it does not discharge as much water at its entrance into the Ohio, as that river above its entrance. It is susceptible of boat navigation for at least one thousand miles; and steam boats of the largest size, ascend it as high as Florence, in the state of Alabama, situated on the north bank, at the foot of Muscle Shoals.

Florence, standing at the head of steam boat navigation on the Tennessee, possesses, as might well be expected, very decided commercial advantages, and is fast rising in importance. It has a great and increasing intercourse with New Orleans. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and has a very handsome court house and hotel, in city style.

There is a large bar at the point, at the mouth of Tennessee river, with two small islands on it. Keep near the left shore, until you are within half a mile of the point, then incline over towards the right, and opposite the point, incline to the left again, towards the islands; when up with the largest, or lowermost island, incline to the right again. About a mile below this island, is a bar in the middle of the river. Best channel to the right.

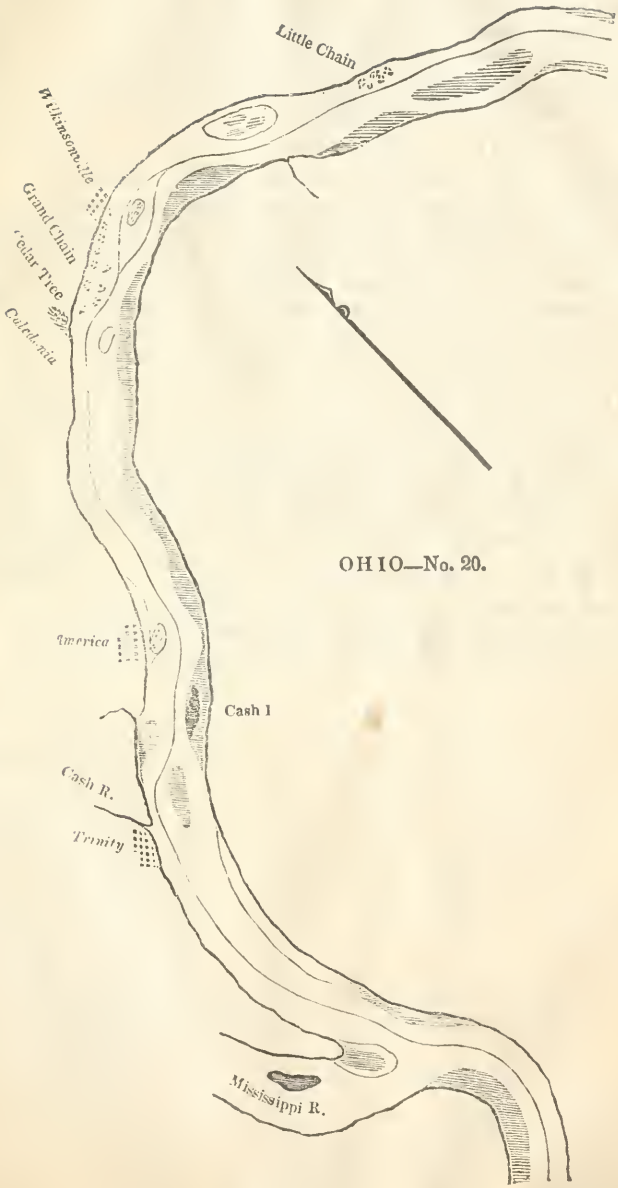
Fort Massac, right side. 9¼ 922

Directions for Map No. 20.—Ohio River.

About five miles below Fort Massac, commences a hard bar in the middle of the river, extending down about three miles. Channel to the right. Little Chain is on the right, near the foot of the above mentioned bar. Keep to the left, past Little Chain, to near the middle of the river, then incline to the right again. Two miles below Little Chain, is a large, low bar on the right; here you must keep well over to the left shore, for nearly two miles; then cross over to the right again, above Wilkinsonville.

Wilkinsonville, right side. 15 937

This is no other than two or three farm houses, near where Fort Wilkinson used to stand, and is mentioned as a distinguishing point only. The Grand Chain of rocks commences on the right, just below Wilkinsonville, and there is a hard rocky bar in the


Little Chain
Wilkinsonville
Grand Chain
Cedar Tree
Caledonia
America
Cash I
Cash R.
Trinity
Mississippi R.

OHIO—No. 20.

middle, opposite. Keep near the right shore, above Wilkinsonville; and abreast of the houses, incline a little to the left, to avoid the rocks of the Grand Chain, near the right shore; and when you are three-quarters of a mile below the houses, keep short over for the sand bar, on the left, which is very bluff. Keep close to the left hand bar until you are up with the lowermost group of rocks of the Grand Chain, then steer directly across for the right shore, where is a single cedar tree, standing about two thirds up the bank. Grand Chain is about four miles in extent.

NEW AMERICA, right side.

11 | 948

There is an ugly bar on the right, opposite to New America. When you approach the town, keep over to the left more than half across the river. When you have passed the town, incline to the right again, to avoid the bar at the head of Cash island. Cash island is about a mile and a half below the town. Channel right side. There is a bar on the right, opposite the foot of Cash island. Half a mile below the island, keep pretty short across for the right shore, to avoid a bar in the middle of the river, below.

TRINITY, right side.

5½ | 953½

This place is situated immediately below the mouth of Cash river. The proprietors, N. Berthoud & Co., have erected spacious and secure warehouses, for the reception of all kinds of goods, and have always in readiness boats adapted to the navigation of the respective rivers, at the lowest stages of water.

MOUTH OF THE OHIO.

5½ | 959

There is a good landing just above the mouth of the Ohio. If you do not wish to land, keep pretty well over to the left, from half a mile above the mouth, to clear the bar on the right, below the point.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS.

[As the descriptions of these two mighty rivers would interrupt, by their length, the connection of the charts, they are inserted immediately after the last map. The charts and descriptions of the Mississippi commence at the mouth of the Missouri, and extend to the Gulf of Mexico.]

In giving directions for the navigation of the Mississippi river, it has been thought most advisable to begin at the mouth of the Missouri. The charts will, therefore, commence from that point, and will be numbered in their order, beginning with No. 1. In descending to the mouth of the Ohio, the islands will be described by their popular names. Below the Ohio, they are described by their numbers. Those who wish to descend the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio, can turn forward to where the maps reach the mouth of the Ohio, in descending from St Louis.

Directions for Map No. 1.—Mississippi River.

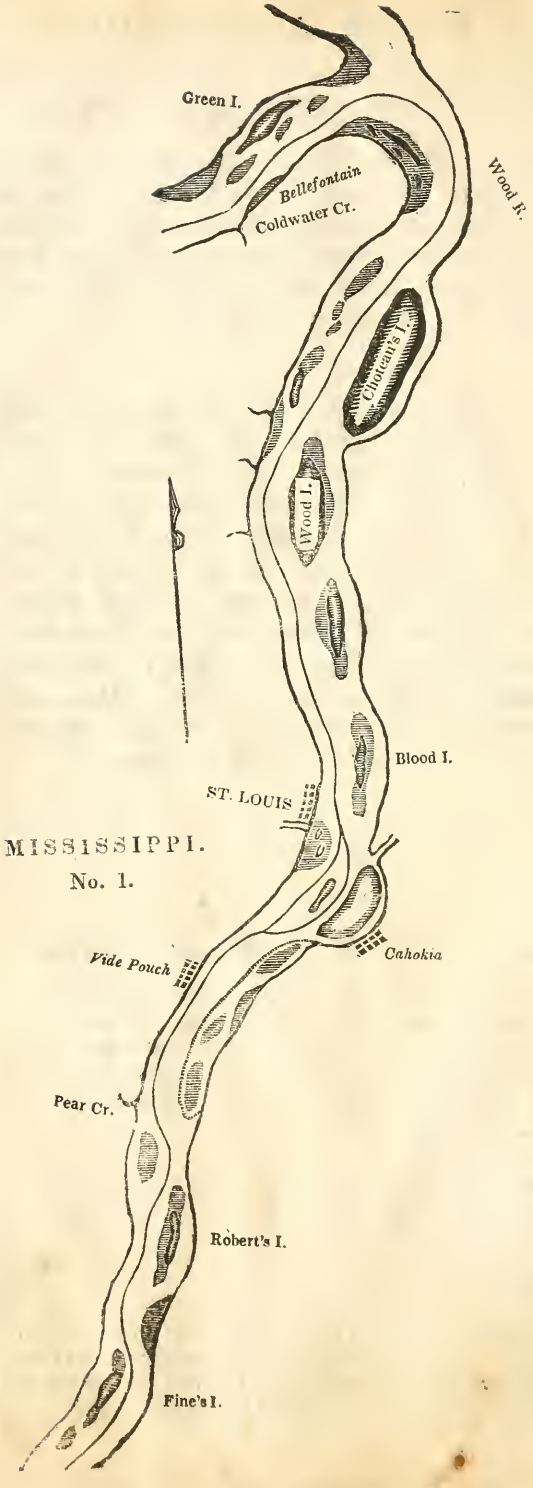
Boats descending the Missouri river, at a low stage of water, must when near its mouth, keep near the middle of the river, when you have entered the Missisippi, incline over towards the left shore. Wood river, a small stream of Illinois, empties in on the left, about two miles below the mouth of the Missouri.

Choteau's Island. 5

Channel to the right, and nearest to the island, to avoid a long string of bars near the right shore, and a small island near the lower extremity of them.

Wood Island. 4½ 9½

Channel to the right. You may pass to the left of Wood island, by keeping well towards the left shore until nearly up with its foot, then keep to the right, near its foot, to avoid the bar which makes from the island on the left, immediately below.


Green I.
Bellefontain
Coldwater Cr.
Wood R.
Choteau's I.
Wood I.
Blood I.
ST. LOUIS
MISSISSIPPI.
No. 1.
Vide Pouch
Cahokia
Pear Cr.
Robert's I.
Fine's I.

Bloody Island.

7 | 16½

Channel to the right.

ST. LOUIS, right side.

St. Louis is one of the oldest and first settled towns in the Mississippi Valley. It was settled and occupied by the French, until the country was purchased by the American government. It is, and always has been, the commercial capital of the country, now forming the state of Missouri. In the style of building, the taste and simplicity of the old French settlers are very apparent. Before 1814, but few American houses had been built. The French have a fashion of annually white-washing their houses, which produces a pleasing appearance, when viewed from a distance. There were a number of villages settled by the French, in this neighborhood, one at Kaskaskia, one at Vincennes, and several others. They were all charecterized as a people of great simplicity and innocence of life—social, disinterested—fond of sport and gaiety; but destitute of that enterprise, energy of character, and aspiring disposition, which the Americans exhibit. Their lands where generally held and cultivated in common, and their little communities constituted, as it were, but one great family.* Since the Americans began to take the lead in St. Louis, and introduced our laws and enterprize, a new impulse has been given to its improvement, commerce and prosperity. The situation of the town is very beautiful. It stands on a kind of second bottom, that rises gently from the river to a considerable eminence. Having surmounted this bank, an extensive plain opens to view. In the immediate vicinity of the town, this plain is covered with bushes and shurb oaks. Beyond, is an extensive belt of grassy plain or naked prairie. The timber for several miles has been cut away for fuel. The eye reposes, in the spring and summer months, with pleasure upon this sweep of verdure, bounded on the verge of the horizon with forrests, and also upon the level bottom and noble forests on the opposite shore of the river. The town has extented itself along the hill; and some of the best houses, are built on that pleasant elevation. It contains about 700 houses, and about 7,000 inhabitants. The number of the Americans now predominates over that of the French: but the population is made up of emigrants from all parts of the world. There is no town in the western country more favorably situated, as the seat of an immense trade. It is nearly in the centre of the Mississippi Valley, commanding the trade of the Missouri, the upper Mississippi, and the Illinois, with the vast and almost boundless country watered by these gigantic streams. The fur trade of this immense country already centres here. It is the depot of the numberless lead mines in this region of country, and all the produce and merchandize of the country above it. It has this obvious advantage over any town on the Ohio, that steam boats can run between here and New-Orleans at the lowest stage of water. A great number of keel boats,

*For a lively and true sketch of one of these villages, see appendix—title, French Village, by James Hall, Esq.

and river craft of all descriptions, bound to all points of the boatable waters of the Mississippi, are seen at all seasons of the year, lying in the harbor. Miners, trapers, hunters, andventurers, emigrants, and poeple of all character and languages, meet here, and disperse in pursuit of their various objects, in every direction, some even beyond the remotest points of civilization.

From St. Louis the channel runs across towards the right shore, between the bar on the left, below the foot of Blood island, and the bar and towheads on the right, at the mouth of Choteau's creek. Keep well over to the left, below Cahokia creek, and to the left of the island, and then short across toward the right shore below.

Vide Pouche, (or Carandolet, as it is now called,) right side.

7½ | 24

Pear Creek, right side,

When nearly up with Pear creek, cross over to the left shore, and keep pretty near to the head bar of Robert's island, and then incline towards the right shore.

5 | 29

Robert's Island.

Channel right side.

3¾ | 32¾

Fine's Island.

Channel to the left.

Directions for Map No. 2.—Mississippi river.

Merrimac River, on the right.

3¾ | 36½

This is a considerable stream of Missouri state, navigable at high water, several miles. Lead is found in abundance in the vicinity of the sources of this river and there are a number of valuable salt springs on its banks.

Opposite the mouth of the Marrimac, is a large bar and willow island. Channel to the left; but be careful of the bar on the left, above. There is a small island, close in to the right shore, immediately below the mouth of Merrimac. After you have passed the Merrimac bar and towhead, incline over to the right shore, to avoid a large bar on the left, a mile and a half below.

Little Platteen Creek, right side.

5 | 41

Here commences a high, rocky bluff, extending eight or ten miles along the right bank of the river, of various heights, from two to

MISSISSIPPI.

No. 2.

three hundred feet, nearly perpendicular. It has a majestic appearance. One and a half miles below Little Platteen,—or Little Rock, as it is generally called,—is a sand bar with a small towhead near its upper extremity. Channel to the right, near the right shore, past the bar and island below it.

HERCULANEUM, on the right. 6½ 48

This is a flourishing town of Missouri, rising fast in importance, owing principally to its lead mart. There are several shot factories erected in its vicinity. The celebrated mine a'Burton is situated nearly fifty miles west of this place.

Platteen Islands, three in number. 3 51

Channel to the right of the two first, which are connected by a bar: and to the left of the third, which lies pretty close to the right shore. Opposite the latter, Platteen creek enters on the right. After you have passed Platteen islands half a mile, keep well over to the right shore for upwards of three miles, to avoid Wilcock's bars, on the left.

Rush Island, near the right shore. 6½ 57½

Channel to the left, and near to the island, to avoid a large bar on the left opposite. When you are past Rush island, and the one just below it near the right shore, keep over to the right shore again, to avoid a large bar on the left, below.

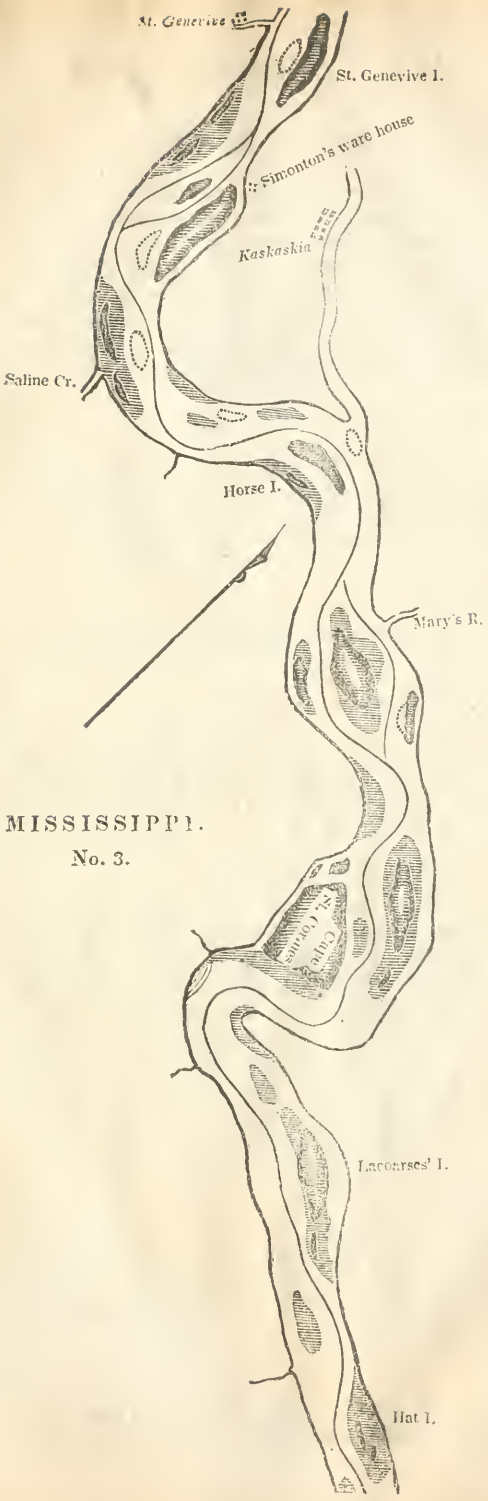
Fort Chartres Island, close to the left shore. 9½ 67

Two islands on the right, opposite. Channel nearest to the right hand islands, to avoid a bar on the left, opposite to Fort Chartres island, and then incline towards the right shore. Four mile below, is another island, near the right shore; at a low stage of water, you must pass to the right of it, and when past the bar at its foot, keep to the left, towards the island, near the left shore, below.

Directions for Map No. 3.—Mississippi River.

St. Genevieve Island. 11½ 78½

Channel to the right, and close to the right shore, after you have passed Gabbarre creek, until you approach to the lower part of the island; then cross over to the left, near to its foot. Gabbarre creek enters on the right, opposite the head of St. Genevieve island. St. Genevieve town is about a mile up the creek. This town contains about 2,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable business, particularly in the article of lead.



MISSISSIPPI.

No. 3.

Simonton's Warehouse, on the left.	3½	82
Rather more than a mile below the foot of St Genevieve island. Kaskaskia, a flourishing town of Illinois, is situated about two miles north-east of Simonton's warehouse, on the Kaskaskia river, about five miles from its mouth. Just below the warehouse, a handsome little chute puts in on the left, passable, except at a very low stage of water. There is an island in the middle of the river, just below this chute. Channel to the left; and when past the island, incline well over towards the right shore.		
Saline Island.	5	87
Channel to the left. When you are up with the head of the first island, keep well over to the left shore, to avoid Saline bar; run pretty close to the bar on the left, below, then cross over to the right shore, above Lora creek, and below Camp Rowdy.		
Horse Island.	5½	92½
Channel to the left. Kaskaskia river empties in on the left, opposite Horse island.		
Mary's River Island.	4½	97
Channel right side, and near to the island at its head; then short across for Allen's island, on the right: and when past the bar at the foot of the latter; keep close in to the right shore for nearly a mile, then steer over to the left shore.		
Large Island, above St. Combs.	5	102
Channel to the right. Keep near the left shore, above this island, and when within rather more than half a mile of its head, steer short across to the right shore. When you are past the outlets, on the right, keep to the left, and pass near the foot of the island, and then short across to the right, near the point; and when past the small island on the left, keep to the left, in the bend. The river here makes a pretty short turn to the right; and two miles below, it turns again very short to the left—a large eddy forms in the bend, on the right, called the great eddy. Keep pretty well towards the left hand point, and when past the eddy, incline towards the right shore.		
Lacour's Island.	8½	110½
Channel to the right. Keep pretty close to the small island on the left, below Lacour's island, and close in to the left shore, half a mile below it, to avoid a large middle bar on the right, and then incline towards the right shore again.		
Hat Islands.	6½	117
Channel to the right. Half a mile below Hat islands, keep short in to the left shore, in the bend at low water, round Duncan's bar;		

Dunkins Bar
Obrazo R.
Devils bake oven
Grand Tower
Sandy I.
Muddy R.
MISSISSIPPI.
No. 4.
Hanging Dog I.
Indian Cr.
's Tea Table
Bainbridge
Hamburg
Devils Is.
Clear Cr.
Cape Girardeau
Rock I.
Cape Le Croix

at a middling stage of water, you may pass to the right of Duncan's bar, by keeping near the middle of the river, round the point on the right.

Directions for Map No. 4.—Mississippi River.

Obrazo River, right side.	4½	121½
When you are round Ducan's bar, above, incline to the right, and pass pretty near the mouth of Obrazo river and then incline to the left, to about the middle of the river, to avoid the eddy on the right below. About one and a half miles below Obrazo river, is a singular rock, near the right shore, called the Grand Tower. This rock is about one hundred feet in circumference, and one hundred and fifty feet in height. About half a mile above the Grand Tower, on the left is a heigh rock, with a singular excavation, about one hundred feet from the surface of the water, called the Devil's Bake-oven.		
Sandy Island.	3½	125
Channel to the left, at low water, on account of a chain of rocks, stretching across from the right shore to the island. At a good stage of water, you may keep to the right, which is nearest.		
Hanging Dog Island.	6½	131½
Channel to the right. Nearly two miles above Hanging Dog island, is a bar on the right. Channel past it about the middle of the river, and then incline well over towards the right shore. When nearly up with the foot of the island, keep to the left, to avoid a bar on the right, opposite the mouth of Indian creek; when past it, incline towards the right shore again.		
BAINBRIDGE, on the right.	9	140½
Channel near the right shore.		
Devil's Island.	4	144½
Channel to the right, and very close to the island about its centre, then quick over towards the right shore; and when nearly up with the foot of the island, steer short to the left, and pass near its foot, incline towards the left shore, and when you are about a mile below, keep towards the right shore again.		
CAPE GIRARDEAU, right side.	5½	150
This is a very pleasantly situated town of Missouri, on a high bank of the Mississippi. The conntry round is very fertile and		

thickly inhabited for forty or fifty miles back, to the New Madrid settlements. About a mile below the town is an island. Channel to the right.

Cape Le Croix. 5½ 155½

Here the river turns suddenly to the right. There is a rocky island in the bend, on the left, and a rocky bar at the point, on the right. Channel in the middle. This is called Little Chain. Two and a half miles below Cape Le Croix, is what is called the Grand Chain, commencing at a cluster of small towheads near the right shore, and stretching obliquely across, to a small towhead near the left shore. Channel in the middle of the river.

Directions for Map No. 5.—Mississippi River.

English Island, near the left shore. 6 161½

Here the river spreads out each way to the width of nearly four miles, inclosing a group of islands, the largest of which, in the middle, is called Power's island. Channel to the right of English island, between it and another, near the right shore. You may pass either side of Power's island—the left is generally considered the main channel. After you have passed Power's island, and the bar at the foot of the island, on the right, opposite its foot, keep well over to the right shore, to avoid a string of bars in the middle of the river, opposite Tyowapite settlement. Two miles above the islands, in the bend below, cross over to the left, and pass pretty close to the left hand point, and then cross over to the foot of Sliding island, on the right.

Dog Tooth Island, near the left shore. 14 175½

Below the left hand point. Channel to the right.

Two Sister Islands. 5 180½

Channel to the right; and close to the islands. When you are nearly up with the foot of the Two Sister islands, steer short across for the right shore, for about half a mile, then cross over to the left again, to avoid the bar above Elk island.

Elk Island. 3½ 183¾

Channel to the left. When up with its head, incline to the right, and pass near the foot; and when past it, keep over to the left shore again.

English I.
Diamond I.
MISSISSIPPI.
No. 5
Two Sister Is.
Dog Tooth I.
Elk I.
Sliding I.
Birds I.
Mouth of Ohio
No. 1

Bird's Island.	5¼	189
Channel to the left: keep well over towards the right shore, after you have passed Bird's island, to avoid the bar at the point, below the mouth of Ohio, and then incline towards the left shore again.		
MOUTH OF OHIO.	2	191
Island No. 1,* below the mouth of Ohio.	5¼	196¼
Channel to the right: incline well over to the right, opposite to No. 1, and when past it, keep to the left again.		

Directions for Map No. 6.—Mississippi River.

Islands Nos. 2, 3, and 4.	6	202¼
Lie near the left shore. These islands are small and connected by a large bar which makes round a left hand point. Channel to the right, in the bend. There are one or two other small islands on the same bar, not numbered. There is a good landing on the left, below these islands, above the Iron banks.		
No. 5, or Wolf Island.	7¾	210
Channel either side; the left is much the shortest, and generally preferred. If you take the left, keep near the left hand point above, and near the left shore, until you approach the Chalk banks, then incline a little towards the bar of the island, on the right, (which is here very bluff,) to avoid the eddy on the left, below. Keep rather nearest the left shore until you are up with the foot of the island, and then incline towards the right, to avoid a large bar with a small island on it, on the left, below.		
No. 6.	10½	221
Channel to the left. There is a good landing opposite No. 6, on the left, below Bayou Du Chien. After you have passed No. 6, incline towards the right shore for about two miles, then keep to the left again, to avoid the bar of No, 7, on the right.		

* Below the mouth of the Ohio, we shall note the islands by their original numbers, although many are lacking to make up the complement. Many have entirely disappeared; and others, the chutes have grown up with trees on one side, so that it can scarcely be perceived that they ever were islands. New islands are continually forming; consequently, it will be impossible to keep them regularly numbered. Would it not be advisable to distinguish the islands by some name? There are already names for a large portion of them; and if pilots and steam boat captains would take the trouble to find names for the balance, in a few years they would become familiar to every one.

MISSISSIPPI.
No. 6.

No. 8.	10	231

Channel to the right. When you are past No. 8, incline to the left for two or three miles, then keep to the right again, to avoid the bar of No. 9, on the left.

No. 10,	12	243

Channel to the right. There is a very large bar makes from the right hand point above No. 10, with a small island near the extremity of it. The channel at low water, is between this small island and No. 10; at a middling stage of water you may cross the bar to the right of the small island. Keep towards the left shore, below No. 10.

NEW MADRID, right side.	12	255

Immediately below the mouth of Chepousa creek. There is a very large bar round the left hand point, above New Madrid. Channel near the right shore for nearly four miles above, and below New Madrid; and when you approach the right hand point, about four miles below, keep to the left, to avoid the bar of No. 11: when past it, keep to the right again to avoid the bar of No. 12, on the left.

Riddle's Point, right side.	10	265

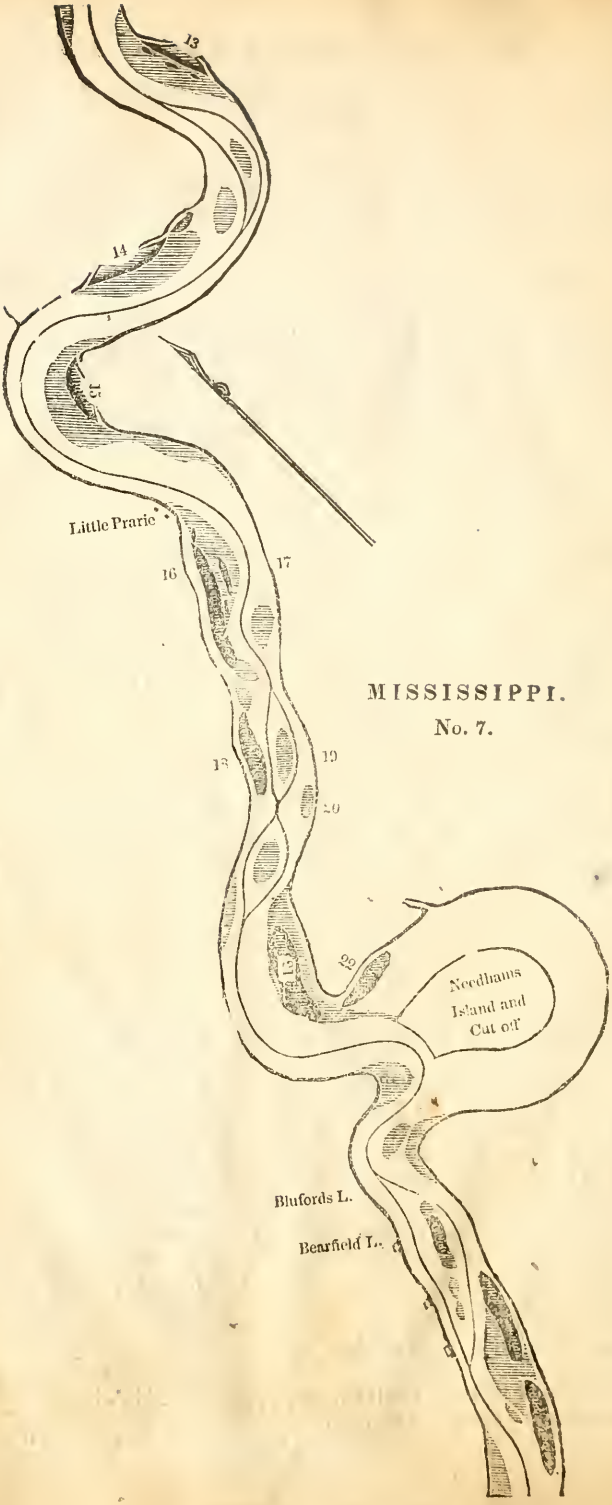
There is an ugly bar on the right below the point, and another also in the bend on the left, opposite, with a towhead on it, Channel nearest the left hand bar. After you have pased the towhead on the latter, incline towards the left shore.

Directions for Map No. 7.—Mississippi River.

As you approach the left hand point, incline well towards the right shore, near where the cypress trees commence, to avoid the bar of No. 13, on the left, below the point. After you have passed the latter, cross over to the left, and keep close to the left shore in the bend below, to avoid two middle bars. There is a channel between the two bars last mentioned, as also between the lowermost of them and the bar of No. 14, on the right; the left of all is preferable at low water. After you have passed the bar of No. 14, incline over into the right hand bend, to avoid the bar of No. 15, round the left hand point.

Little Prairie, right side.	21	286

There is a good landing at Ltttle Prairie, opposite Wilkin's house, where stores can generally be procured.



MISSISSIPPI.

No. 7.

Islands Nos. 16, and 17,

Are nearly two miles below Little Prairie, just below a right hand point, and are connected by a large sand bar. Channel to the left, and near the left shore, until you are past the small island; then incline to the right, and pass pretty close to the foot of No. 16, to avoid a large bar on the left, opposite: when nearly up with the foot of No. 16, keep short across for the left shore, to avoid a bar on the right, below. No. 18 is near the right shore, about a mile below the foot of No. 16, opposite to it, and near the middle of the river, is a large bar, where No. 19, formerly stood. Channel, either between the bar and No. 18, or to the left of both. No. 20, lies close to the left shore, immediately below No. 18. Below No. 20, there is a large bar in the middle of the river. Channel either side of it; and when past it, incline to the middle again.

No. 21.

12¼ 298¼

Channel to the right. Four and a half miles below the head of No. 21, is Needham's cut off. The old bed of the river above the cut off is entirely dry at low water. Channel through the cut off, pretty well to the left, to avoid the bar formed at the point on the right, and when nearly through, pull hard to the right, to avoid the eddy on the left below. Two miles below the cut off is a large bar in the middle, opposite the left hand point—keep well towards the right shore.

No. 25,

10¼ 309

Channel good on either side. Here you enter the Canadian reach. Nos. 26, and 27, lie pretty close to the left shore, the one immediately below the other. If you pass to the left of No. 25, keep towards the head of No. 26, to avoid the bar in the middle, opposite, and then steer across for the right shore. Keep near about two shore until you are nearly up with the middle of No. 27, then incline to the left, and pass near its foot.

Directions for Map No. 8.—Mississippi River.

No. 29.

8 317

Lies near the left shore. Just above No. 29, is a middle bar, nearest the left shore. Channel to the right, betwixt it and a hook bar on the right head of No. 28; when opposite the head of No. 29, steer short across to the left, and pass near its foot. There is a channel to the left of the above middle bar, near to the head of No. 29, but is narrow and full of snags. No. 30, lies near the left shore immediately below No. 29, when up with its head,

MISSISSIPPI.

No. 8.

keep well over to the right, and when past its foot, incline to the left again, and pass pretty close to Plumb point. From this, the channel runs straight down into the bend below, between the bars on the right, and the large bar on the left, below the point. This is perhaps one of the most difficult places in the Mississippi, at a low stage of water, owing to the numerous snags, and rapidity of the current, and requires great care to steer clear of the snags. Keep near the right shore, round the head of the bar, below Plumb point, and for three or four miles further down.

No. 33, or Flour Island. | 12 | 329

Channel to the left. As you approach the right hand point, above Flour island, incline over to the left; and when nearly up with its head, keep to the right, towards the head of the island, to avoid a low bar on the left, opposite.

The First Chickasaw Bluffs.

Is on the left, a little back from the river, opposite to Flour island.

No. 34, | 4 | 333

Channel to the right at low water.

Second Chickasaw Bluffs. | 8 | 341

Channel near the left shore.

No. 35, | 5 | 346

Channel to the right at low water. At a middling stage of water you may take the left, which is much nearer.

No. 36, | 7½ | 353½

Channel to the right. There is a large bar on the left, extending about two miles above No. 36. When up with the right hand point, opposite, incline towards the island.

The Third Chickasaw Bluffs,

On the left, are opposite No. 36.

About three-fourths of a mile below No. 36, a handsome little chute puts out on the left, which cuts off five or six miles, and may be taken with safety at a high stage of water. There is a large bar round the left hand point, below. Channel nearest the right shore, and then incline to the left again. A good landing, at low water, can be made either night or day, on a bluff bar, either above or below the mouth of the small chute above mentioned.

No. 38, | 15½ | 369

Channel to the left. This island lies close to the right shore, in a sharp right hand bend, the river making a very sudden turn to the

MISSISSIPPI.

No. 9.

left. This is called, by boatmen, the Devil's Elbow. There is a large bar on the left hand point, opposite to No. 38, which throws the channel pretty well towards the island. About three miles below No. 38, a number of small chutes put out on the right, just above the right hand point—immediately below them, is a large bar with a towhead on it. Channel well over to the left shore, round this bar; and when up with No. 39, immediately below it, incline to the right.

No. 40,

11 380

Channel to the right, and close to the right shore, opposite the middle of the island. The left of No. 40, is much nearest, and may be taken at a middling stage of water. There is a channel through the bar to the right of No. 40, but near the right shore, in the bend, is safest: and when past the island, incline to the left again.

Directions for Map No. 9.—Mississippi River.

About two miles below No. 40, is island No. 41, close to the right shore. Channel to the left. Just below No. 41, are islands Nos. 42, 43, 44, and 45, connected by a large bar. These are called Paddy's Hen and Chickens. There is a large middle bar to the right of the Old Hen, with a towhead on it. Channel to the right of all, close into the bend; and when nearly up with Foy's, keep to the left again.

Wolf River, left side.

16 396

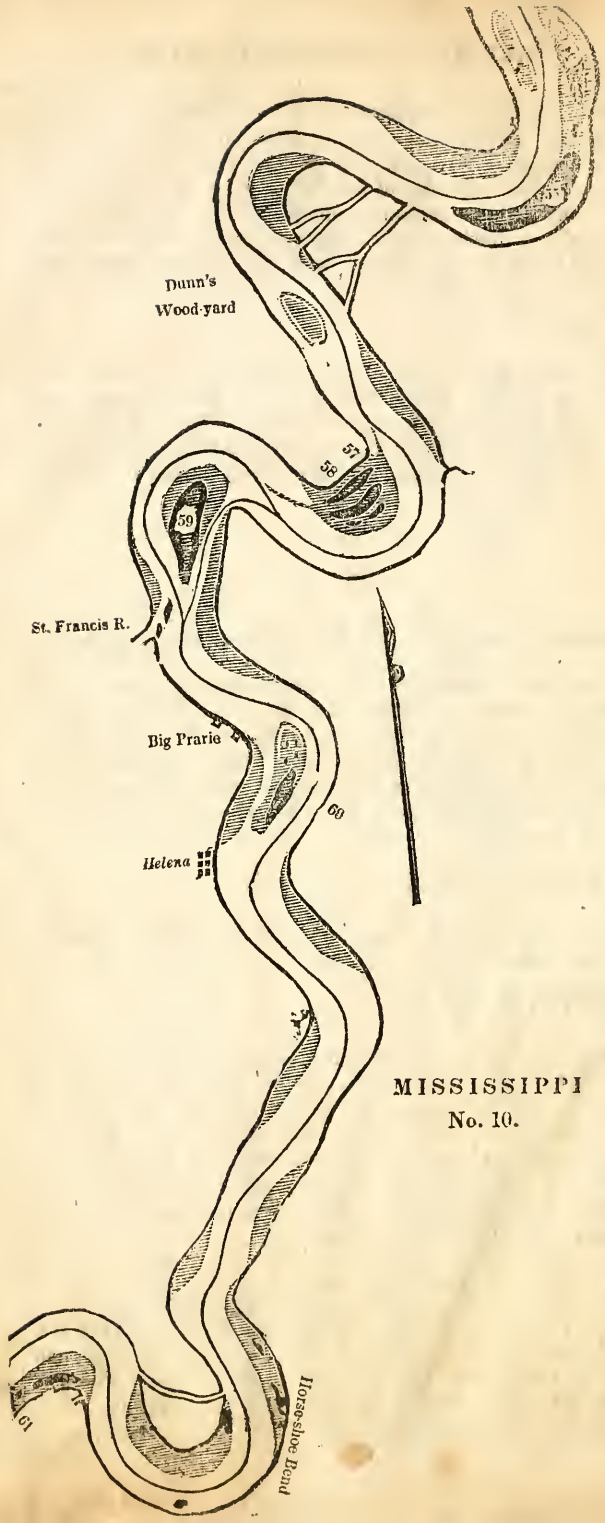
There is a sand bar on the right, opposite the bluffs. Channel near the left shore.

MEMPHIS, left side.

This town is situated on the fourth Chickasaw Bluffs, just below the mouth of Wolf river, in the north-west angle of the state of Mississippi. It is built upon the site of Old Fort Pickering. It has lately been laid off into regular streets; and under the direction of a few enterprising individuals, is fast rising in importance. Its position is healthy, and advantageously situated for trade. From the improvements already made, and in progress, it bids fair to become an important place of business.

No. 46, or President's island,

Is about a mile below the Fourth Chickasaw Bluffs. This is a large and beautiful island. No. 47, is to the right of No. 46, and connected to it by a bar. Channel to the right of both. The left is nearest and may be taken with safety at a high stage of water. When past No. 46, incline to the left.



MISSISSIPPI
No. 10.

Nos. 48 and 49.	11½	407½
These islands, together with two or three smaller ones, or tow-heads, are connected by a large bar. The chute to the left of them is small, and makes out at right angles, and is not perceptible until you are nearly opposite. Channel to the right of all.		
No. 50, near the right shore.		
Channel to the left; and when past it half a mile, keep to the right, to avoid a large bar on the left, below, with two or three small islands on it, near the lower extremity.		
No. 51, or Buck Island.	11	418½
Channel to the left, at low water. The right is much nearest, consequently preferable at a tolerable stage of water. After passing Buck island, keep nearest to the right shore until you are up with the right hand point, below; then keep over to the left, to avoid the bar of No. 52, on the right.		
No. 53, or Council Island.	10½	429
This island lies in a sharp right hand bend, close to the right shore. The chute to the right is nearly grown up with willows. Channel to the left, and near to the island at its foot, to avoid a deep bar below the left hand point, opposite; and then incline towards the left shore again.		

Directions for Map No. 10.—Mississippi River.

Nos. 54, and 55,	7	436
Are connected by a large bar from the foot of the one to the head of the other. Channel to the right of both. Keep two-thirds of the river on your right, passing No. 54, to avoid the bars on the right, opposite, until nearly up with its foot; then incline to the right; and when up with the wood yard at the point, on the right, keep to the left, towards No. 55, to avoid the bar below the right hand point. There are several large snags in the channel, opposite the head of No. 55. Three-quarters of a mile below the foot of No. 55, a handsome little chute puts out on the left, which may be taken with safety at high water, and is a cut off of six or seven miles. At the left hand point below, is a large bar. Channel near the right shore, and then incline to the left again, to avoid a large bar on the right, below Dunn's wood yard; when you are past the latter, incline to the right again, and keep well towards the right shore, above the right hand point below, to avoid a bar on the left. There is a good landing on the small towhead at the lower extremity of the above bar.		

MISSISSIPPI.

No. 11.

Nos. 57, and 58,	18	454
Lie side by side, just below a right hand point; they are connected by a bar, which makes out considerable to the left of both. Channel to the left. At high water, the chute between the islands is very safe, and is much nearer.		
No. 59, or St. Francis' Island.	7	461
Channel to the right, at low water, and close to the island at its foot, leaving a small island on the right, opposite the mouth of St. Francis' river; incline towards the right shore, after passing the small island.		
Big Prairie, right side.	7	468
As you approach Big Prairie, incline over towards the left shore, round the head bar of No. 60, which makes up nearly a mile above its head. At a middling stage of water, you may pass to the right of No. 60. The town of Helena is about one mile and three-fourths below the foot of No. 60, on the right, incline towards the right shore, below the town. Rather more than four miles below Helena, you enter a straight reach upwards of eight miles in extent. The middle of the river will carry you clear of all the bars in this reach; and then incline towards the right shore, as you enter the Horse Shoe Bend, below; and when you approach the right hand point, keep nearest the left shore throughout the bend; when you approach the left hand point below, incline towards the right shore, round the bar of No. 61.		

Directions for Map No. 11.—Mississippi River.

Nos. 62, and 63,	30	498
Sixty-two lies just below a right hand point; 63 lies in a short left hand bend, just below. Between them is a large bar, which makes from No. 62, with a towhead near its outer extremity. Channel, at low water, is between the towhead and No. 63. This is a snaggy, ugly channel, and requires great care. At a middling stage of water, keep to the right of the towhead.		
No. 64,	7	505
Lies nearest the right shore. There is a large bar makes up from the head of No. 64: channel to the left, and near to the left shore, until nearly up with its foot, then steer over for the foot of the island, and pretty close to the small island below, to avoid a bar on the left, opposite; and when past it, keep over for the left shore again.		

No. 65,	5	510
Is a small island, pretty close to the right shore. Channel to the left. When up with its head, keep over to the right, near its foot, to avoid a large bar at the point, on the left.		
No. 66,	6	516
With a smaller island alongside of it, lies immediately below a right hand point, and connected by a large bar. Channel to the left, in the bend.		
Nos. 67, and 68,	7	523
Lie just below a left hand point, and are connected by a large sand bar. Channel to the right of both, in the bend. At a middling stage of water you may pass between them, which is much nearest.		
No. 69,	7	530
Lies just below a right hand point. Channel to the left; and when past it, keep over to the right shore again. You may pass to the right of No. 69 at high water.		
No. 71,	6½	536½
And another island alongside of it, are just below a right hand point and are connected by a large bar. Channel to the left, in the bend; and as you approach the left hand point below, incline to the right again.		
Montgomerie's Landing, right side.	10	546½
This is the principal landing for all who are bound for the Arkansas. The proper mouth of White river is nearly four miles below Montgomerie's landing, but it may be entered at little more than two miles, at high water, by taking the right of No. 72, or White river island. There is a bayou, or gut, five miles up the White river, which communicates with the Arkansas about twenty-five miles from its mouth, with a current setting alternately from the one river to the other, as the flood in either may chance to predominate. Keep to the left from Montgomerie's landing, and when up with the left hand point, opposite the foot of No. 72, cross over towards the right shore, to avoid a bar below it, on the left; and when past it, keep well to the left again, to avoid a very large bar on the right, below.		

Directions for Map No. 12.—Mississippi River.

The towhead on the large bar on the right, is about the middle of the river. Channel to the left; and when up with the left hand

point below, incline over towards the right shore, near a small towhead on the lower extremity of the bar, to avoid a large bar on the left,

No. 74,

14 | 560½

Just below the right hand point. There is a large bar makes up from the head of No. 74, and to the left of it. Channel to the left.

River Arkansas, right side.

5½ | 566

This river from which the Arkansas Territory takes its name, is, next to Missouri, the largest western tributary of the Mississippi. The length of this mighty stream, which is said to meander a long distance in the Rocky Mountains, following its courses, is about 2000 miles. It pours a broad and deep stream from the mountains upon the arid and sandy plains below. The sand and the dry surrounding atmosphere absorb the water to such a degree, that in many seasons it may be forded many hundred miles below the mountains. Some of its tributaries are so impregnated with salt, as to render even the waters of the main stream unpotable. The alluvial earth along its banks contains so much salt, that cattle are said sometimes to be killed by eating it. To the distance of about 400 miles from its mouth, it has many lakes and bayous. In the spring floods, steam boats can ascend it nearly to the mountains.

Little Rock, or Ackropolis, is situated about 300 miles, by the course of the river, and about 120 miles by land, above the mouth of the Arkansas. It is a military post, and the seat of government for the territory. It stands on the south bank, on a very high stone bluff, and has been ironically named *Little Rock*, from the prodigious size and masses of rock about it. The situation is healthy and pleasent, and being the metropolis, a considerable village has grown up here. It has a court house, jail, and a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper.

No. 75, or Ozark Island.

Is about two miles below the mouth of Arkansas river. Channel to the right.

No. 76,

10 | 576

Channel either side—the right is nearest, and the left is probably rather deepest. If you take the right, keep well toward the island, after you have passed its head, to avoid the shore bar on the right of it. About two miles below the foot of No. 76, is a large middle bar. Channel to the left— you may pass to the right at a tolerable stage of water. There is seven feet of water to the right when the bar is just bare. After passing this bar, you enter the Cypress bend.

No. 77, close to the left shore.

8½ | 584½

Channel to the right.

MISSISSIPPI.

No. 12.

No. 78, lies pretty close to the right shore,	8½	593
Immediately below a right hand point. There are large bars to the left of No. 78, with channels through them; but the safest channel is to the left of all, in the bend: and when nearly up with the left hand point below, keep well over towards the right shore.		
No, 80, and 81,	7½	600½
Lie just below a right hand point, and are connected by a large bar. Channel to the left, in the bend; and when past the islands keep well to the right, to avoid a large bar round the left hand point, below.		
No. 82,	8½	609
Lies close under a right hand point. Channel to the left. You may take the right at a tolerable stage of water, by keeping close to the right hand point above. After passing No. 82, incline towards the right shore. Here you enter the Spanish Moss Bend.		
Point Chicot Settlement, on the right.	12½	621½
Keep near the right shore, until you are nearly up with the head of the middle bar, above the island, on the left, then keep towards the middle bar, and pass pretty close to the foot of No. 83, to avoid the bar on the right, opposite the island. Keep nearest the left shore below, to avoid the bar on the right.		
No. 84,	7½	629
Channel to the right; and then incline towards the left again.		

Directions for Map No.13 .—Mississippi River.

As you approach the left hand point below No. 84, keep towards the right shore. At the right hand point below, keep well over to the left, to avoid the bar of No. 85, at the point; and when past it, keep towards the right shore again.		
Nos. 86, and 87,	16	645
Are connected by a large bar. Channel to the left of both. At a good stage of water you may pass to the right of both, by keeping close to the right hand point, above.		
No. 88,		
Lies close to the left shore. Channel to the right. This is Matthew's Bend.		

85
86
87
88
Worthington L.
89
New Mexico
MISSISSIPPI.
No. 13.
Bunches Bend
91
92
93
L. Providence
Boyau
Tensaw
94

No. 89	10½	655½
Lies near under a right hand point: channel to the left. At high water, you may pass to the right, by hugging the right hand point very close. There is a smart little settlement to the right of this island; and a little back is the Grand lake, an old bed of the river. Keep well to the right, round the left hand point below No. 89. At the first right hand point below No. 89, there is a deep ugly bar. The boatmen call this Hull's Left Leg. At the point above the bar, are a number of large ugly snags, near the right shore. Here the current forces very strong on to the point, and boatmen err when they attempt to pull to the left of the snags. Keep close in to the point, to the right of the snags, and then incline to the left, round the bar. Below the point, you enter Bunche's bend, which forms almost a circle. It is less than half a mile across from Hull's Left Leg to the lower part of the bend, above No. 92, and nearly fourteen miles round the bend; and as the banks are continually giving away on both sides, we may soon expect to see another cut off at this place.		
No. 91, or Peniston's Island.	12½	668
Channel to the right.		
No. 92,	8	676
Channel, at low water, to the left. When nearly up with the right hand point, above No. 92, steer short across for the left shore, to avoid a very large bar at the head of the island. At a good stage of water, you may take the right of No. 92, by hugging the right hand point, above.		
No. 93,	4½	680½
Channel either side. If you take the right, keep close to the right hand shore, opposite the head bar of the island, and past its foot incline to the left again. Here you enter the Nine Mile reach.		
No. 94, or Stack Island,	5½	686
As it was formerly called. The original island disappeared several years ago, and left only a dry sand bar; but it is now again fast growing up to an island. Channel to the right. The lower end of Lake Providence is nearly opposite to stack island, on the right, about three quarters of a mile from the river.		

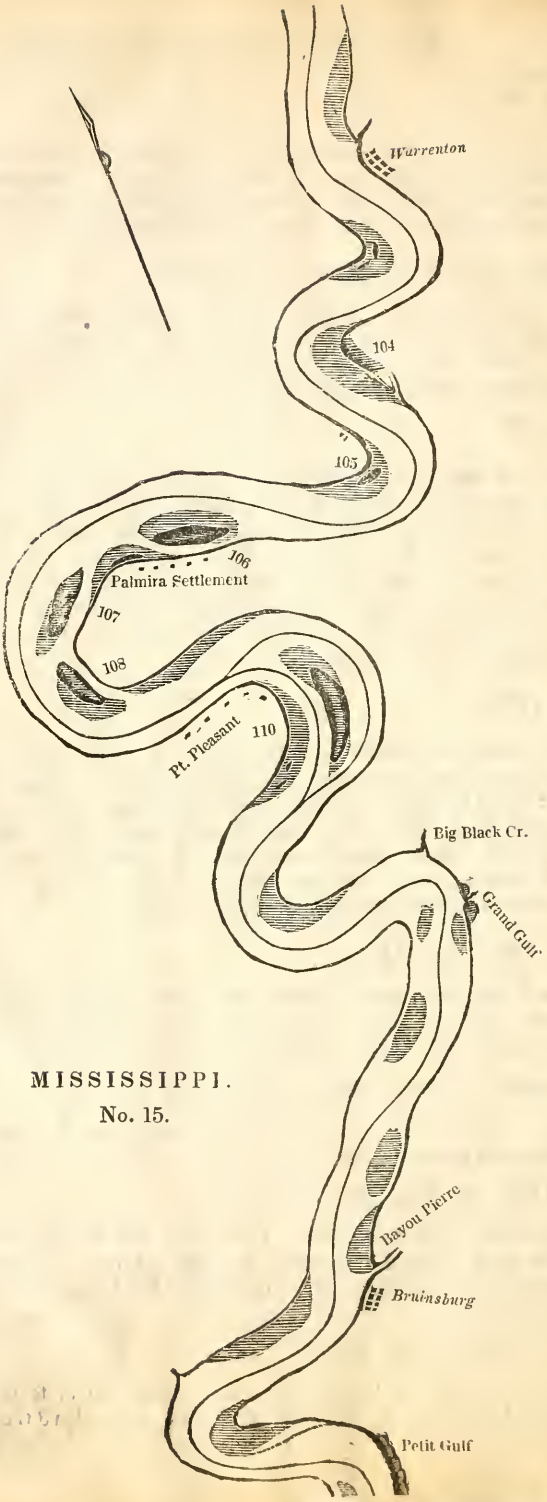
Directions for Map No. 14.—Mississippi River.

Nearly three miles below Stack island, is a middle bar on the right. Keep well to the left past it, and then incline towards the right shore.

MISSISSIPPI.

No. 14.

No. 95,	8½	694½
And a smaller island, connected to it by a large bar, is immediately below a right hand point. Channel to the left. The chute to the right of No. 95, although very narrow, may be taken with safety, by hugging very close to the right hand point above.		
Tompkins' Settlement, right side.	7½	702
There is a middle bar a little above Tompkins' settlement. Channel to the right of it, and to the right of Nos. 96, and 97, just below it. Nos. 96, and 97, are connected by a large bar. There is a small channel to the left of them.		
No. 98.	8	710
Lies in a left hand bend. Channel to the right. There is a very deep bar stretches across from the right hand point, to within one hundred and fifty yards of the left shore, above the head of No. 98, which consequently throws the channel close in to the left shore, above, at low water; but at a moderate stage of water, you may pass through the bar, by keeping straight down for the head of No. 98, from the right shore above. Keep towards the right shore round the left hand point below.		
No. 100.	8	718
Another island, and several small towheads, are just below a right hand point, and all connected by a large sand bar. Channel to the left of all in the bend. This bend is very similar in shape to the Horse Shoe Bend; it is nearly eleven miles in extent, and only about three hundred yards across from the upper to the lower part, and breaking away fast on both sides; consequently, we may expect soon to have another cut off at this place.		
Nos. 101, and 102,	6	724
Just below a left hand point. These two islands are in one, (as Paddy might say,) and the one above is in two, as we all may perceive. Channel to the right of Nos. 101, and 102.		
Champell's Settlement, right side,		
Just below Nos. 101, and 102. Millikin's settlement, three or four miles further down, on the right.		
No. 103, or Pawpaw Island,	11	735
Lies close under a right hand point. Channel to the left, in the bend. The right chute to this island, although narrow, is very safe, but requires hard pulling, after hugging the right hand point above, to get into it.		
Yazoo River, left side.	4½	739½
This river rises in the Chickasaw country, near the state of Tennessee, and falls into the Mississippi, twelve miles above the		



MISSISSIPPI.

No. 15.

Walnut Hills. It is a hundred yards wide at its mouth. Its course is through a high, pleasant, and healthy country, chiefly claimed and inhabited by Indians. It is generally boatable by large boats, fifty miles, and in high stages of water to the Missionary Station. Its banks afford an abundance of fine building stone, which is conveyed to New-Orleans, being the nearest to that city of any on the waters of the Mississippi. Twelve miles above its mouth, are the Yazoo Hills; and four miles higher, the sight of fort St. Peter, an ancient French settlement, destroyed in 1729 by the Yazoo Indians, a nation, which in its turn, has long since been extinct. On this river, and the country which its waters, was laid the scene of the famous Yazoo Speculation, which will long be bitterly remembered by the unfortunate victims of it.

Walnut Hills, on the left. 94 749

These beautiful hills, about two miles in extent on the river, rise boldly, though gradually, with alternate swells and gullies, to the height of nearly five hundred feet; and being under the highest state of cultivation, form the most beautiful prospect to be met with on the lower Mississippi.

VICKSBURGH, on the left.

This town, situated just below the Walnut Hills, is one of the many towns of the western country which have been the growth of a few years. Although of late origin, it has already become a large village, with a great number of stores, lawyers, physicians, &c. A newspaper is printed here, and it is a place of much trade and business. A number of boats are always lying in the harbor, and a great quantity of cotton is shipped here. Steam boats regularly ply between this place and New Orleans. The town is singularly situated on the shelving declivity of high hills, and the houses are scattered in groups on the terraces.

About two miles and a half below Vicksburgh, is a large bar on the left. Channel to the right.

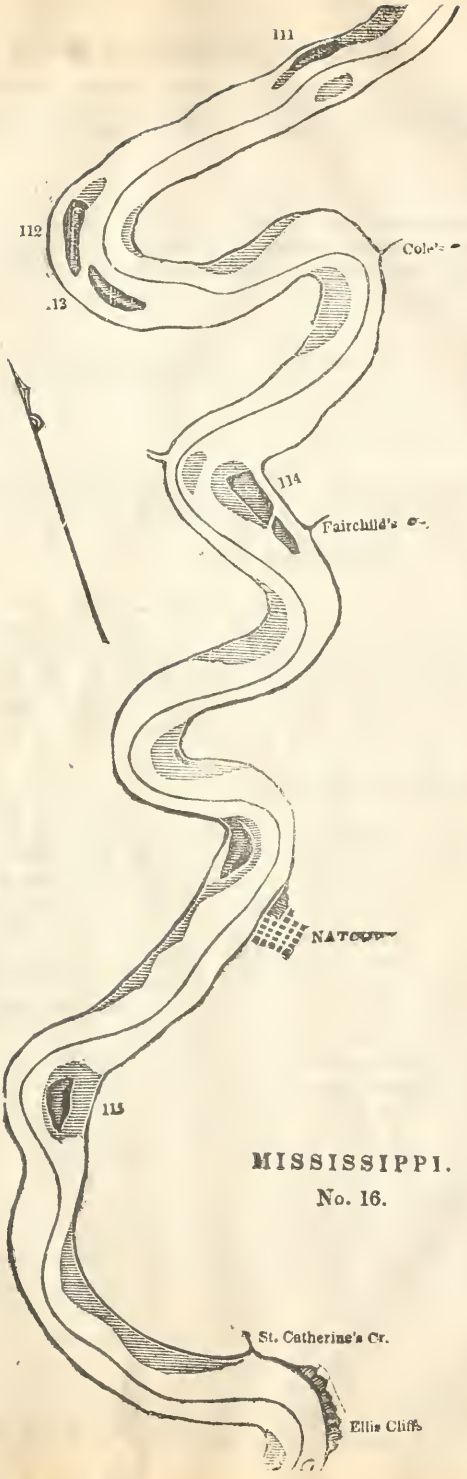
Directions for Map No.15.—Mississippi River.

WARRENTON, on the left. 94 758½

This is a smart little town, and seat of justice for Warren county; Mississippi state.

Keep to the left, round the right hand point, below Warrenton; and at the left hand point, two or three miles further down, keep well over to the right, in the bend, round the bar of No. 104. Three or four miles further down, keep well over to the left, to avoid the bar at the point on the right.

No. 106, or Palmyra Island.	12½	771
Channel to the right of No. 106, and of the two next islands below.		
Point Pleasent, right side.	12½	783½
No. 110, or Big Black Island,		
Lies in the middle of the river about a mile below Point Pleasent. Channel, at low water, to the left; but the right is preferable at a middling stage of water. There is a large bar makes up from the head of No. 110. If you take the right, keep well towards the island, after you have passed the bar at its head. Two and a half miles below the foot of No. 110, is a large bar, round the left hand point. Keep well to the right, in the bend, round the point,		
Big Black Creek, left side.	14	797½
Here the river turns suddenly to the right, occasioned by a high bluff point, (rocky at its base,) about three quarters of a mile below the creek. This is called the *Grand Gulf*. There is a large eddy just below the bluff, on the left; and another opposite to it, just below the right hand point. It requires some judgment, and often some exertion with the oars, to steer clear of these eddies. At low water, the current forces very strong on the left shore, above the bluff; and as you approach the bluff, it forces as strong out towards the middle of the river, and will generally carry you through betwixt the eddies without much pulling at the oars. After you have passed the gulf, keep towards the left shore, to avoid a bar on the right, about two miles below. Two miles further, keep to the right again, to avoid the bars on the left.		
Bayou Pierre, left side.	9½	807
Steam boats can ascend this Bayou a great part of the year, as far as Port Gibson, about twenty-eight miles from its mouth. Port Gibson is a very flourishing town of Mississppi state, and is the seat of justice for Claiborne county. As you approach Bayou Pierre, come no nearer the left shore than mid-river, until you are past its mouth, then steer in towards Bruinsburgh, on the left, to avoid the bar on the right, opposite. There is a deep bar at the left hand point, three and a half miles below Bruinsburgh. Channel to the right, in the bend.		
Petit Gulf.	9	816
Here the river makes a short turn again to the right, occasioned by a bluff in the bend, on the left. There is an eddy under the point, on the right. Channel nearest the left shore.		



MISSISSIPPI.

No. 16.

Directions for Map No. 16.—Mississippi River.

No. 111.	3	819

Lies close to the right shore. Channel to the left, and close to the island, to avoid a hard bar on the left, opposite; and when nearly up with its foot, keep short to the left, to avoid the bar below.

Nos. 112, 113.	6½	825½

Lie in a right hand bend, nearest the right shore. Channel to the left of both, and near to No. 113, to avoid the bars on the left.

Cole's Creek, on the left.	7½	833

Here the river takes a short turn again to the right, and a large bar makes below the right hand point. Channel to the left.

No. 114, or Fairchild's Island.	5½	838½

Channel to the right, and close in to the bend, round its bars. At a middling stage of water you may pass to the left, by hugging the left hand point, above pretty close. Keep well to the left, round the right hand point, below Fairchild's island. There is a very deep bar at the left hand point, nearly six miles below No. 114. Channel in the bend, near the right shore.

NATCHEZ, on the left.	13½	852

This city is romantically situated on a very high bluff of the east bank of the river, and is much the largest town in the state of Mississippi. The river business is transacted in that part of the city which is called "Under the Hill,"—a repulsive place, being the resort of all that is vile from the upper and lower country. Great numbers of boats are always lying here, and the place is filled with boatmen, mulattoes, houses of ill fame, and their wretched tenants—and too often the scenes of drunkenness and debauchery. Some very respectable merchants, however, reside in this part of the city. The upper town is elevated on the summit of the bluff, 300 feet above the level of the river, and commands a fine prospect of the surrounding landscape. The country on the eastern bank is waving, rich, and beautiful, the eminences presenting open woods, covered with grape vines, and here and there neat country houses. This part of the town is quiet; the streets broad; some of the public buildings are handsome; and the whole has the appearance of comfort and opulence. Many rich planters live here; and the society is polished and respectable. It is the principal town in this region for the shipment of cotton, with bales of which, at the proper seasons of the year, the streets are almost baricaded; and it is the market for the trade of the numerous population of the contiguous country. Notwithstanding the elevation, and apparent healthiness of the city, it has often been visited by the Yellow Fever. It is owing to this circumstance that the population does not increase so fast as might

be expected from its eligible position. It is at present supposed to contain between three and four thousand inhabitants. It has five churches, a handsome court house, a bank, two book stores, two printing offices, and the usual number of mercantile stores.

As you approach the right hand point, above Natchez, incline towards the left shore, to avoid the large bar on the right, above the town. If you do not intend to land at Natchez, incline out towards the middle of the river, as you approach the landing, to avoid the eddy.

No. 115, or Natchez Island,	6	858

Channel, at low water, to the right.

St. Catharine's Creek, left side.	12	870

Ellis' cliffs, on the left, are nearly a mile below St. Catharine's creek. Channel about midway between the cliffs and right hand point.

Directions for Map No. 17.—Mississippi River.

Nos. 116, and 117.	7½	877½

Channel to the left of both, and near to No. 116. About four miles below No. 116, is Deadman's bar, below a right hand point. Channel to the left. Between four and five miles below Deadman's bar, there is a deep bar below the left hand point. Channel over towards the right shore.

No. 118,	16	893½

Lies near the right shore. Channel to the left.

Homochitto River, left side.	2	895½

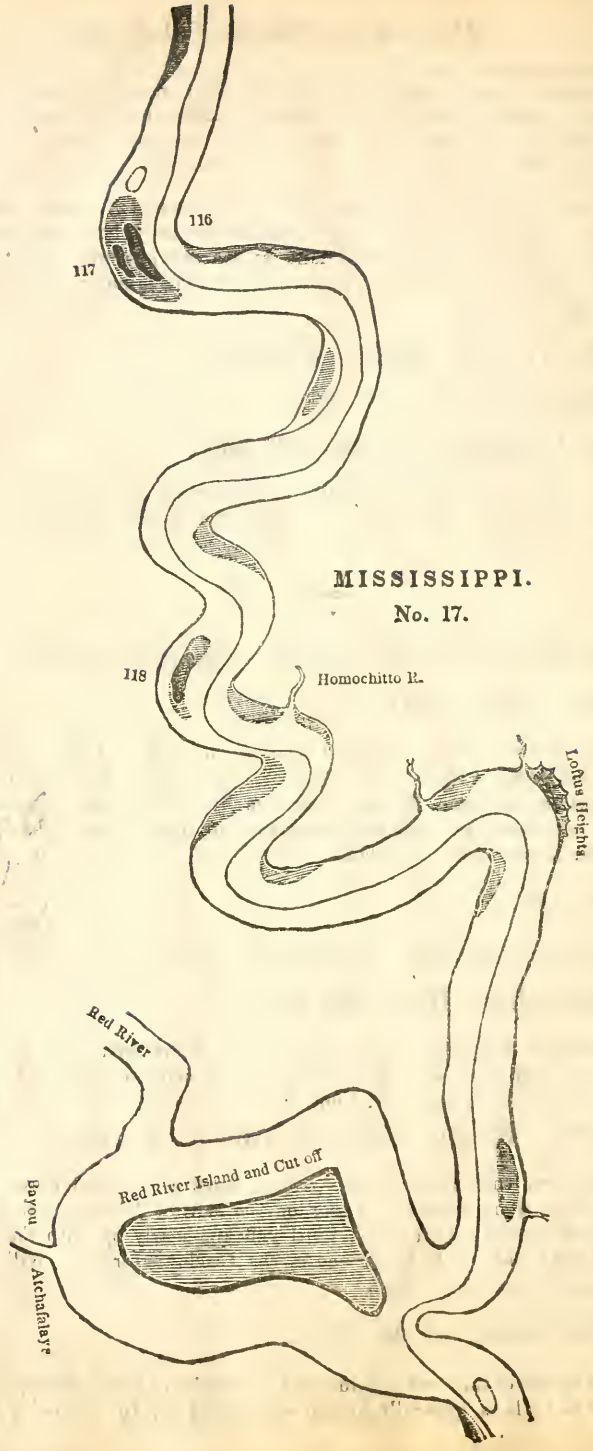
Channel past Homochitto, nearest the right shore; and when up with the right hand point, shoot over into the bend, on the left, to avoid a deep bar on the right, below the point.

Loftus' Height, and Fort Adams, left side.	9½	905

Channel near the middle of the river. Between six and seven miles below Fort Adams is a bar on the left. Channel to the right, and near the right shore, until you are nearly up with the right hand point, at the lower end of the reach. Here you will pass through Shreve's cut off.

Red River, on the right.

This is one of the most considerable tributaries of the Mississippi; and as little is generally known concerning it, the following


116
117
MISSISSIPPI.
No. 17.
118
Homochitto R.
Lofkus Heights.
Red River
Red River Island and Cut off
Bayou
Atchafalaya

accurate and authentic description is extracted from the excelent geography of Mr. Flint, lately published.

It takes its rise in a chain of hills near Sante Fe, in New Mexico, called the Caous mountains. In its upper course, it receives the waters of Blue river, and False Washita. It winds through a region of prairies, on which feed droves of buffalo, cattle, and wild horses. These immense prairies are of a red soil, covered with grass and white vines, which bear the most delicious grapes. It receives a great many tributaries, that water an almost boundless region of prairies, forests, bottoms, and highlands. Much of this country is exceedingly fertile, and capable of producing cotton, sugar-cane, grapes, indigo, rice, tobacco, Indian corn, and most of the productions of the more northern regions. The width of its channel, for four hundred miles before it enters into the Mississippi, does not correspond with its length, or the immense mass of waters which it collects in its course from the Rocky Mountains. In high waters, when it has arrived within three or four hundred miles from its mouth, it is often divided into two or three channels, and spreads into a line of bayous and lakes, which take up its superabundant waters, and are a considerable time in filling, and prevent the river from displaying its breadth and amount of waters, as it does in the high lands, five hundred miles above. About ninety miles above Natchitoches, commences what is called the *Raft*, which is nothing more than an immense swampy alluvial of the river, to the width of twenty or thirty miles. The river here, spreading into a vast number of channels, frequently shallow, of course, has been for ages clogging up with a compact mass of timber and fallen trees, wafted from the regions above. Between these masses, the river has a channel, sometimes lost in a lake and found again by following the outlet of that lake back to the parent channel. There is no stage of water in which a keel boat, with an experienced pilot, may not make its way through the Raft. The river is blocked up with this immense mass of timber, a distance, by its meanders, of between sixty and seventy miles. There are places where the water can be seen in motion under the logs. In other places, the whole width of the river may be crossed on horse-back. Weeds, flowering shrubs, and small willows, have taken root upon the surface of this timber, and flourish above the waters. It is an impediment of incalculable injury to the navigation of this noble river, and the immense extent of country above it. There is probably no part of the United States, where the unoccupied land have higher claims from soil, climate, intermixture of prairies and timbered lands, position, and every inducement to population, than the country above the Raft; where the river becomes broad, deep, and navigable for steam boats, in moderate stages of water, for nearly one thousand miles towards the mountains. The state of Louisiana has made an effort to have it removed, and the general government have made an appropriation, and caused an inquiry and survey to be made for the same purpose. The valley of this interesting river has a width of three or four miles, as high as Kiamesia, nearly one thousand miles from its mouth. It broadens as it slopes towards the Missisippi, and has,

for a long distance from its mouth, a valley from six to eighteen miles in width. Of all the broad and fertile alluvials of the Mississippi streams, no one exceeds this. It compares in many more points, with the famous Nile, that the Mississippi, to which that river has so often been likened.

Alexandria is situated on the south bank of Red river, half a mile below the falls, at the mouth of Bayou Rapide, seventy miles by land, and one hundred and fifty following the course of the river, from the Mississippi. It is the seat of justice for the parish, has a bank, a newspaper, a number of stores, &c. It is central to the rich cotton country of Bayous Rapide, Robert, and Bœuf.

Nachitoches is eighty miles above Alexandria. It is the last town of any size towards the south-western frontiers of the United States. The Spanish trade, for a considerable distance into the interior of the Mexican states, centres here; and it is the great thoroughfare for people going to and returning from those states. It is a very old town, having been established above one hundred years ago. It is considerably larger than Alexandria. The population is a mixture of American, Spanish, and French. It is at present a growing place, and will probably one day become the largest town in this country, except New Orleans. There are many respectable families here; and the opulent planters have houses in the town, for the sake of society. The people are excessively fond of balls and dancing. It has a pleasant society, and a weekly newspaper, in French and English. The relations of this place with the immense country on the river above, and with the interior of the Spanish country, must necessarily be extended. It is beautifully situated on the shore of the river, and extends back to the pine bluffs, on which there are already some handsome houses. It is at the head of steam boat navigation. This place has experienced the successive regimes of the savages, the Spanish, French, and Americans, and has had its war dances, fandangoes, French balls, and American frolics. The traces of the ancient grave-yard are almost erased. Indians, Spanish, French, Americans, Catholics, and Protestants, lie here in mingled confusion,

Two or three leagues west of Natchitoches, is the ancient Spanish town of Adayes. We can see no where in the United States so fair a sample of an ancient Spanish town, as this. The houses are of the construction of an hundred years ago. A little old church, with three or four bells, some of them cracked, and some coarse paintings, give the church an air in keeping with the town. The inhabitants are all Spannish.

Bayou Athcafalaya, or Chaffaliar, as it is generally called, is about three miles below Red river, on the right. At high water, there is considerable of a draft into the Chaffaliar.

Sister Islands, or No. 119.

14 | 937½

Here was formerly, three islands; but for a number of years only one has remained, and lately that has disappeared. Channel about the middle of the river.

Directions for Map No. 18.—Mississippi River.

Four and a half miles below the Sister Island bar, keep over towards the right shore, in the bend; and when you approach the right hand point, above Raccourci, keep to the left again.

Bayou Raccourci, right side. — 13½ — 951

Here the river takes a very short turn to the left. There is a very large eddy in the bend, on the right; keep well towards the point on the left, then straight across for the right shore, below the eddy. There is a large bar and willow island below the right hand point, about seven miles below Raccourci. Channel to the left.

Bayou Tunica, left side. — 15 — 966

No. 122, or Tunica Island. — 5 — 971

Channel right side. There is a large eddy on the left, about a mile below Tunica Island; when you are up with the right hand point, opposite, keep over for the left shore, below the eddy. Keep near the left shore for about two miles, and then nearest the right shore, until you enter Point Coupee reach.

Bayou Sara, left side. — 19½ — 990½

ST. FRANCISVILLE. — 19½ — 990½

Is a growing village, of nearly the same size as Baton Rouge, situated a few miles below. A weekly paper is printed here, and it is a place of considerable trade. Bayou Sara, by which it communicates with the Mississippi, is a noted place for descending boats, and great quantities of cotton are shipped here. The country through which Bayou Sara runs, is rich, thickly settled, and well cultivated. On the opposite shore, is Point Coupee, a wealthy French settlement. Here the levee commences, and extends from hence to New Orleans.

There is a bar and small island in the middle of the river, nearly opposite Bayou Sara. Channel, at low water, to the left.

Fausse Riviere, right side. — 5 — 995½

There is a deep bar makes from the left hand point, just below Fausse Riviere; but, as the current forces very strong on to the right shore, in the bend; below, it requires more precaution to keep clear of the bend, than of the bar below the left hand point.

White Cliffs, left side. — 4½ — 1000

Channel about the middle of the river.

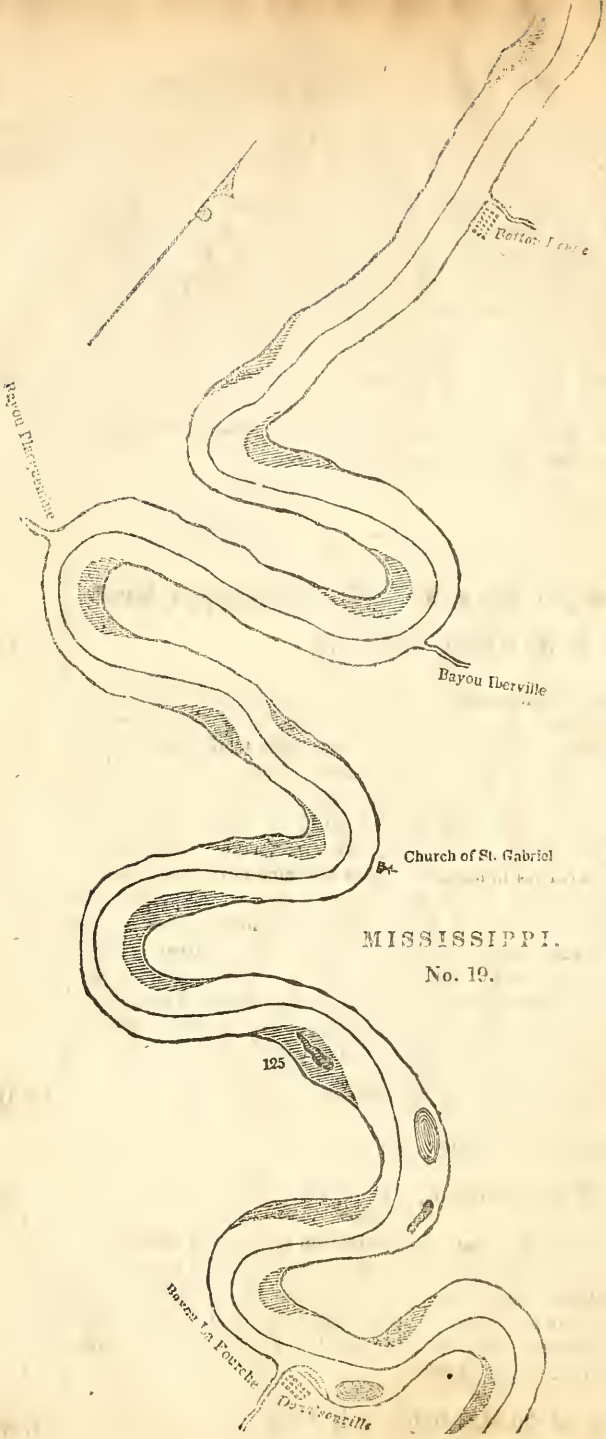
MISSISSIPPI.

No. 18.

Nos. 123, 124, or Prophet's Island.	3½	1003½
There is a large bar makes up from the head, and to the right of Prophet's Island. Channel, at low water, to the right, in the bend. Except at very low water, there is a good channel to the left of these islands. Round the point, on the right, below Prophet's Island, keep about the middle, and then incline towards the left shore.		
Thomas' Point, left side.	7½	1011
Channel to the right, in the bend. About for miles below Thomas' point, you enter Baton Rouge reach.		

Directions for Map No. 19.—Mississippi River.

BATON ROUGE, left side.	11	1022
This place is handsomely situated on the last bluff that is seen in descending the river. The site is thirty or forty feet above the highest overflow of the river. This bluff rises from the river by a gentle and gradual swell. The United States' barracks here, are built in a fine style; and are supposed to be among the handsomest and most commodius of that kind of works. From the esplanade, the prospect is delightful, commanding a great extent of the coast, with its handsome houses and rich cultivation below, and an extensive view of the back country at the east. The village is tolerably compact, and has a number of neat houses. The town itself, especially in the months when the greatest verdure prevails, as seen from a boat in the river, rising with such a fine swell from the banks, and with its singularly shaped French and Spanish houses, and its green squares, looks like a finely painted landscape. Its population is now estimated at 1,200.		
Byou Manchac, or Iberville, left side.	14	1036
Channel nearest the left shore, in the bend.		
Bayou Placquemine, right side.	7½	1043½
This bayou affords the best communication to the rich settlements of Attakapas and Opelousas. There is a bar round the left hand point, opposite to Bayou Placquemine. Channel nearest the right shore. There is a bar on the right, rather more than four miles below Placquemine; here keep to the left for about two miles, then incline to the right again.		
Church of St. Gabriel, left side.	10	1053½
(Commonly called Manchac Church.) Keep nearest the left		


Bayou Iberville
Church of St. Gabriel
MISSISSIPPI.
No. 19.
125

shore, untill you are two miles below the Church, then incline to the right.

No. 125,	11½	1065

Is a small island, lying nearest the right shore. Channel to the left. Two miles above its head, keep well over to the left; and when past the island, incline to the right, and keep nearest the right shore, until you are up with the head of a small willow island in the bend, below, then cross over to the left.

Bayou La Fourche, right side.	11	1076

This bayou is well settled on both sides, for nearly thirty leagues. It affords another communication to the Attakapas and Opelousas settlements. From La Fourche to New Orleans, there is no obstruction to the navigation; a few eddies in the bends only to be avoided.

DONALDSONVILLE, right side.

This place which has been established by the state of Louisiana as the seat of government, stands immediately below Bayou La Fourche. It is rising fast in importance, and will necessarily increase in wealth and population, and receive all the advantages arising from its being the political metropolis of the state.

The general course of the Mississippi from this to New Orleans is nearly east. There is a large eddy on the right, about a mile and a half below La Fourche. Keep nearest the point on the left.

Hampton's Plantations.	4	1080

Directions for Map No. 20.—Mississippi River.

Bringier's left side.	6	1086
Cantrell Church, right side 5—left side 6.	6	1092

Keep near the point, on the left, below Cantrell Church, to avoid a large eddy in the bend, opposite.

Bonnet Quarre Church, right side.	18	1110
Detrehan's Point, left side.	8	1118
Red Church, left side.	7½	1125½
Arnaud's Point, left side.	9½	1135

MISSISSIPPI.

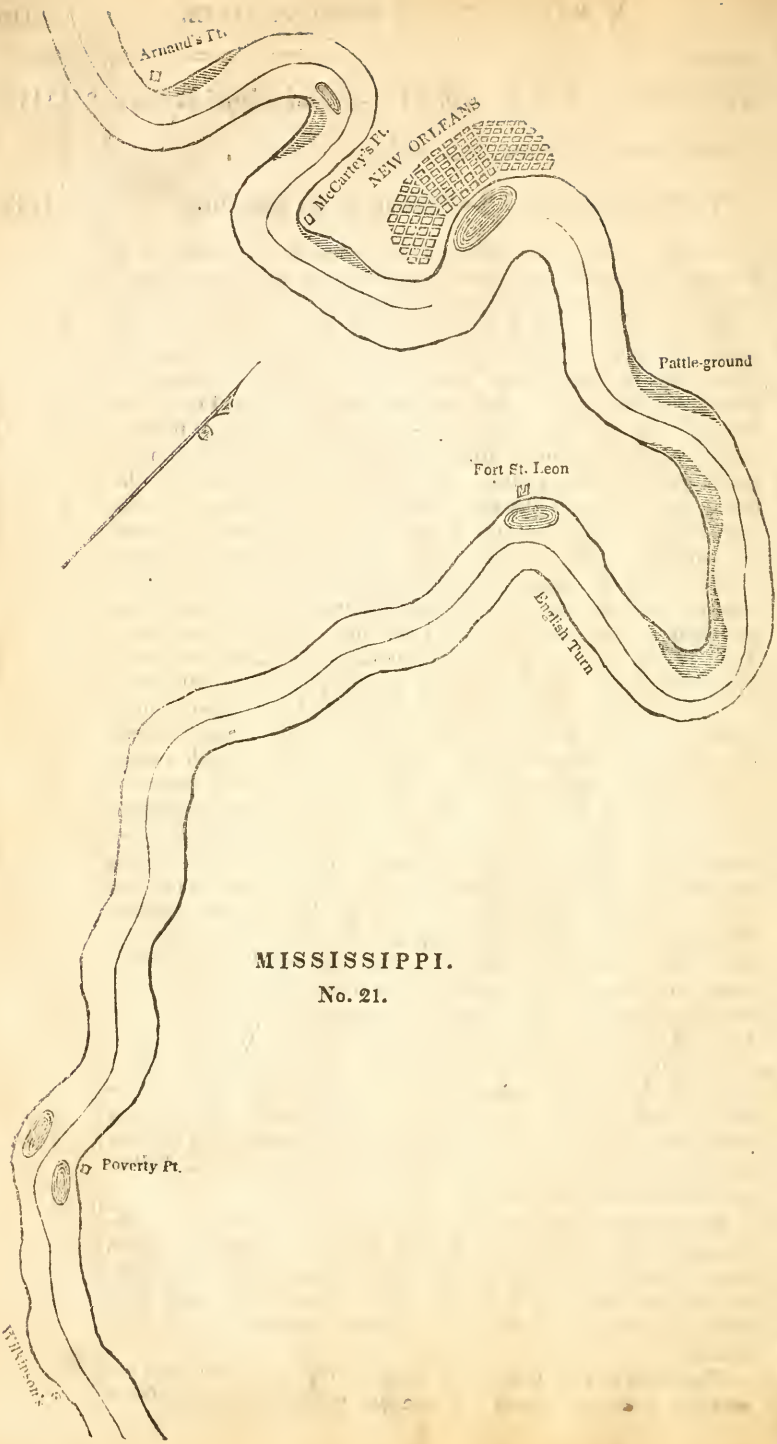
No. 20.

Directions for Map No. 21.—Mississippi River.	8	1143
McCartey's Point, left side.		
NEW ORLEANS—Steam Boat Landing.	6	1149

This city is the great commercial emporium of the west. It is situated in a great bend of the Mississippi, on its eastern bank, one hundred and five miles above the Balize. It consists of the old city, properly so called, which is built in the form of a parallelogram, and the suburbs of St. Mary's Annunciation, and La Course, called Fauxbourgs, above the city; and the suburbs of Marigny, Deamois, and Declouet below the city, and Treme and St. John's, in the rear. It is easily accessible at all times to large ships from the sea; and it has probably twice as much boat navigation above it as any other city on the globe. By means of the basin, the canal, and the bayou St. John, it communicates with Lake Ponchartrain, with the Florida shore, with Mobile, Pensacola, and the whole Gulf shore. It also communicates by means of the bayous Placquemine and La Fourche with the Attakapas country; and has many other communications, by means of the numerous bayous and lakes, with the lower parts of Louisiana. The city contains six complete squares of 319 feet front each. The old city and the Fauxbourgh St. Mary are compactly built. The wooden buildings of which the city was formerly built, have given place to buildings of brick. The French and Spanish style of building predominates. The houses are stuccoed with a stucco of white or yellow color, which strikes the eye more pleasantly than the dull and somber red of brick. The public buildings are the Town House, the Hospital of St. Louis, the Convent of Urseline, the Barracks, the Customs House, the Market House, the Bank of Orleans, the Planters' Bank, the Louisiana Bank, the New State Bank, and Branch of the U. S. Bank, the Government House, Court House for the District Court of the United States, the Water Works, the Prison, the Charity Hospital, the two Theatres, the Library, the Presbyterian Church, the Episcopal Church and the Cathedral. This last is a splendid building, 90 by 120 feet. It has four towers, and its walls are thick and massive. It is ornamented in the Catholic style, with niches, containing figures of saints, &c. in their appropriate costumes. There are a number of other charitable institutions of respectable character; and when the yellow fever visits the city in the summer, the manner in which the inhabitants bestow charity, and nursing, and shelter, and medical aid to the sick, is worthy of all praise.

Probably no city in the world contains a greater variety of population, black and white, than New Orleans. Inhabitants from every state in the Union, and from every country in Europe, mixed with the Creoles, and all the shades of the colored population, form an astonishing contrast of manners, languages, and complexion.

The commerce of this city is already very great, and must necessarily greatly increase. There are sometimes from 1000 to



MISSISSIPPI.

No. 21.

1500 flat boats lying at the wharves at a time. Steam boats are arriving and departing every hour; and a forest of the masts of ships is constantly seen, except in the sultry months, along the Levee. There are often five or six thousand boatmen from the upper country here at a time. No place in the United States has so much activity and bustle crowded into so small a place as this city, in the months of February, March, and April. The amount of domestic exports in 1821, exceeded seven millions of dollars, being greater than that of any other city in the Union, except New York, and nearly equaling that. The productions of all climes find their way hither; and for fruits and vegetables, few places can exceed it.

The police of the city are at once mild and energetic. Notwithstanding the multifarious character of the people, collected from every country and every climate; notwithstanding the numbers of sailors and boatmen, and the incongruous crowd which rushes along the streets, there are fewer riots and quarrels here than in almost any other city. The municipal and criminal courts are prompt in administering justice. The city contains about 50,000 inhabitants.

Battle Ground, left side.	6	1155
English Turn.	12	1167
Poverty Point, left side.	20	1187
Wilkinson's, right side.	7	1194

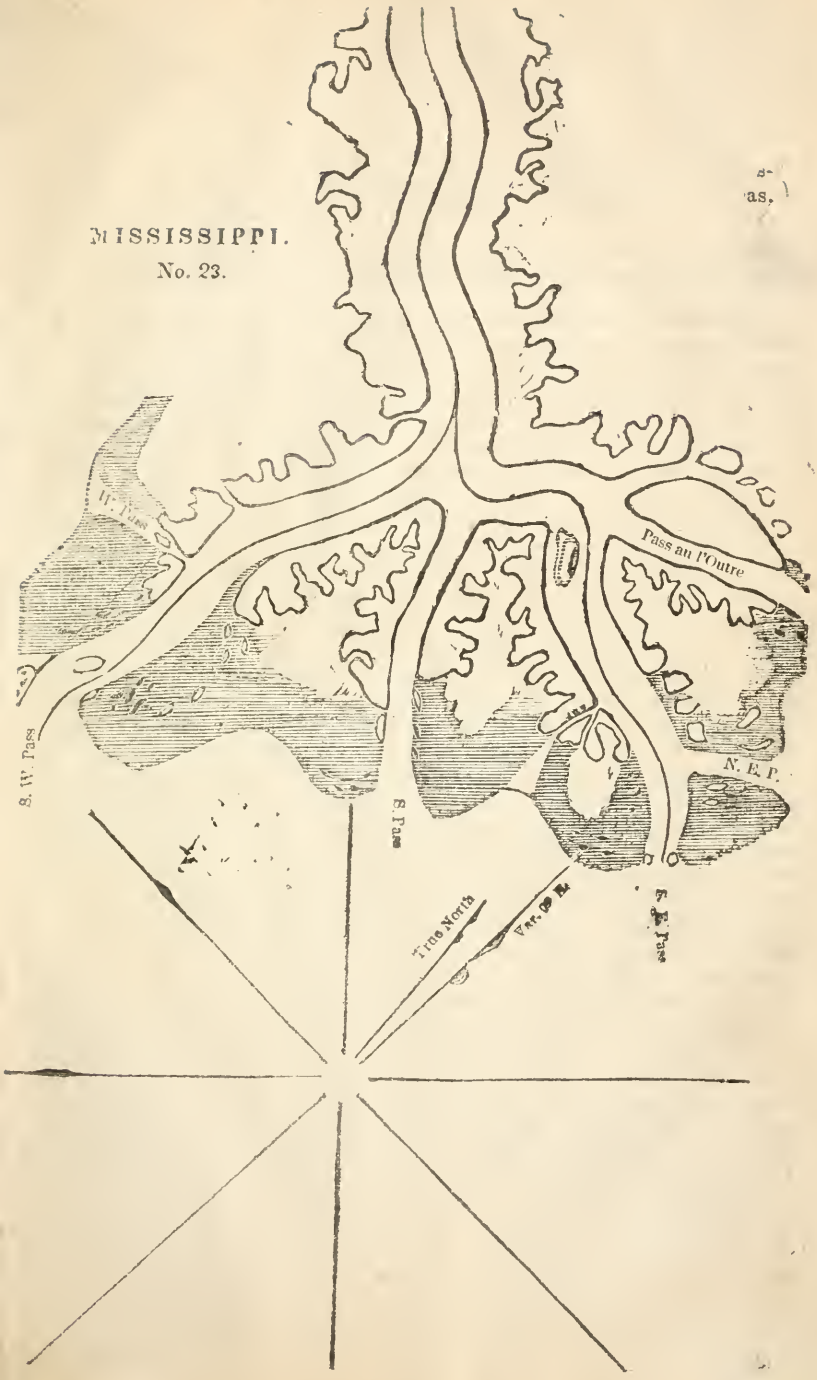
Directions for Maps Nos. 22, and 23,—Mississippi River.

Johnson's, right side.	7	1201
Grand Prairie, left side,	10	1211
Fort St. Philip, left side.		
Fort Jackson, right side.	10	1221
South West Pass, on the right.	20	1241
Pass au l'Outre, on the left.	3½	1244½
Balize, right side.	4½	1249
Bar at the S. E. Pass.	4	1253

Johnsons
Grand Prarie
MISSISSIPPI
No. 22
Fort St. Philip
Fort Jackson

MISSISSIPPI.

No. 23.



MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

We have reserved for this place, the description of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, extracted from FLINT'S GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE WESTERN STATES.

The Mississippi commences in many branches, that rise, for the most part, in wild rice lakes; but it traverses no great distance before it has become a broad stream. Sometimes, in its beginnings, it moves a wide expanse of waters, with a current scarcely perceptible, along a marshy bed. At others, its fishes are seen darting over a white sand, in waters almost as transparent as air. At other times, it is compressed to a narrow and rapid current, between ancient and hoary limestone bluffs. Having acquired, in a length of course, following its meanders, of three hundred miles, a width of half a mile, and having formed its distinctive character, it precipitates its waters down the falls of St. Anthony: thence it glides alternately through beautiful meadows and deep forests, swelling in its advancing march with the tributes of an hundred streams. In its progress, it receives a tributary, which, of itself, has a course of more than a thousand leagues. Thence, it rolls its accumulated, turbid and sweeping mass of waters, through continued forests, only broken here and there by the axe, in lonely grandeur to the sea. No thinking mind can contemplate this mighty and restless wave, sweeping its proud course from point to point, curving round its bends through the dark forests, without a feeling of sublimity. The hundred shores, laved by its waters—the long course of its tributaries, some of which are already the abodes of cultivation, and others pursuing an immense course without a solitary dwelling of civilized man being seen on their banks—the numerous tribes of savages that now roam on its borders—the affecting and imperishable traces of generations that are gone, leaving no other memorials of their existence, or materials for their history, than their tombs, that rise at frequent intervals along its banks—the dim but glorious anticipations of the future;—these are subjects of contemplation, that cannot but associate themselves with the view of this river.

It rises in high table land; though the country at its source has the aspect of a vast marshy valley. A great number of streams, rising in the same plateau, and interlocking with the waters of Red river, and the other streams of Lake Winnepeck, unite to form the St. Peter's and the Mississippi. Different authorities assign to these rivers such different names, that we should rather perplex than instruct our readers by putting down names as having more authority than others. The St. Peter's, the principal upper branch of the Mississippi, has been scientifically and faithfully explored by the gentlemen of Long's expedition. They assign to St. Peter's ten or twelve tributaries some of them considerable streams, before its junction with the Mississippi.

The following are among the most considerable of its tributaries: Rapid, St. Croix, Cannon river, Buffalo, Bluff, Black, Root, Upper Iaway, Yellow, Bad-axe, and Ouisconsin. [This last river comes in from the east, near Prairie du Chien. It has a boatable course of more than 200 miles, and interlocks, by a short portage, with Fox river, which empties into Green Bay. It is the liquid highway of passage for the Canadian traders, trappers, and savages from

Mackinaw and the lakes to the Mississippi.] Turkey river, La Mine, Fever river, Tete de Mort, Wipisipinacon, Little Loutoux, Rock river, Iaway and Des Moines. [This river is one of the largest tributaries above the Missouri, and has a boatable course of about 300 miles.] Waconda, Fabian, Justioni, Oahaha, or Salt river, Bœuf of Cuivre, Dardenne, Illinois, (a noble, broad, and deep stream, having a course of about 400 miles, and boatable almost the whole distance.) The Missouri, (hereafter described.) The Maramec, Kaskaskia, Big Muddy, the Ohio, Wolf, St. Francis, White river, Arkansas, Yazoo, Red river, and Bayou Sara.

The Mississippi runs but a little distance from its source, as we have remarked, before it becomes a considerable stream. Below the Falls of St. Anthony, it broadens to a half a mile in width; and is a clear, placid, and noble stream, with wide and fertile bottoms for a long distance. A few miles below the river Des Moines, is a long rapid of nine miles, which, for a considerable part of the summer, is a great impediment to the navigation. Below these rapids, the river assumes its medial width and character from that point to the entrance of the Missouri. It is a still more beautiful river than the Ohio, somewhat gentler in its current, a third wider, with broad and clean sand bars, except in time of high waters, when they are all covered. At every little distance, there are islands, sometimes a number of them parallel, and broadening the stream to a great width. These islands are many of them large, and have in the summer season an aspect of beauty, as they swell gently from the clear stream, a vigor and grandeur of vegetation, which contribute much to the magnificence of the river. The sand bars, in the proper seasons, are the resort of innumerable swans, geese, and water fowls. It is, in general, a full mile in width, from bank to bank. For a considerable distance above the mouth of the Missouri, it has more than that width. Altogether, it has from its alternate bluffs and prairies, the calmness and transparency of its waters, the size and beauty of its trees, and aspect of amenity and magnificence, which we have not seen belonging, in the same extent, to any other stream.

Where it receives the Missouri, it is a mile and a half wide. The Missouri itself enters with a mouth not more than half a mile wide. The united stream below, has, thence to the mouth of the Ohio, a medial width of little more than three quarters of a mile. This mighty tributary seems rather to diminish than increase its width; but it perceptibly alters its depth, its mass of waters, and what is to be regretted, wholly changes its character. It is no longer the gentle, placid stream, with smooth shores and clean sand bars; but has a furious and boiling current, a turbid and dangerous mass of sweeping waters, jagged and dilapidated shores, and wherever its waters have receded, deposites of mud. It remains a sublime object of contemplation. The noble forest still rises along its banks. But its character of calm magnificence, that so delighted the eye above, is seen no more.

The bosom of the river is covered with prodigious boils, or swells, that rise with a whirling motion and a convex surface, two or three rods in diameter, and no inconsiderable noise, whirling a boat perceptibly from its track. In its course, accidental circumstances shift the impetus of its current, and propel it upon the point of an island, bend, or sand bar In these instances, it tears up the island, removes the sand bars, and sweeps away the tender, alluvial soil of the bends, with all their trees, and deposits the spoils in another place. At the season of high waters, nothing is more familiar to the ears of the people on the river, than the deep crash of a land-slip, in which larger or smaller masses of the soil on the banks, with all the trees, are plunged into the stream. Such is its character from the Missouri to the Balize; a wild, furious, whirling river, —never navigated safely, except with great caution.

No person who descends this river for the first time, receives clear and adequate ideas of its grandeur, and the amount of water which it carries. If it be in the spring, when the river below the mouth of Ohio is generally over its banks, although the sheet of water that is making its way to the gulf, is, perhaps, thirty miles wide, yet finding its way through deep forests and swamps, that conceal all from the eye, no expanse of water is seen, but the width, that is curved out between the outline of woods on either bank; and it seldom exceeds, and oftener falls short of a mile. But when he sees, in descending from the falls of St. Anthony, that it swallows up one river after another, with mouths as wide as itself, without affecting its width at all—when he sees it receiving in succession the mighty Missouri, the broad Ohio, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, and Red rivers, all of them of great depth, length, and volume of water,—when he sees this mighty river absorbing them all, and retaining a volume, apparently unchanged, he begins to estimate rightly the increasing depths of current, that must roll on in its deep channel to the sea. Carried out of the Balize, and sailing with a good breeze for hours, he sees nothing on any side but the white and turbid waters of the Mississippi, long after he is out of sight of land.

Touching the features of the country through which it passes, from its source to the falls of St. Anthony, it moves alternately through wild rice lakes and swamps, by limestone bluffs and craggy hills, occasionally through deep pine forests and beautiful prairies; and the tenants on its borders are the elk, buffalo, bears, and deer, and the savages that pursue them. In this distance, there is not a civilized inhabitant on its shores, if we except the establishments of Indian traders, and a garrison of the United States. Buffaloes are seldom seen below these falls. Its alluvians become wide, fertile, and, for the most part, heavily timbered. Like the Ohio, its bottoms and bluffs are generally alternate. Its broad and placid current is often embarrassed with islands, which are generally rich alluvial lands, often containing from five hundred to a thousand acres, and abounding with wild turkeys and other small game. For one hundred miles above the mouth of the Missouri, it would be difficult for us to convey an idea of the beauty of the prairies, skirting this noble river. They impress the eye as a perfect level, and are, in summer, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and flowers, without a tree or bush.

Above the mouth of the Missouri, to the rapids of Des Moines, the medial width of the bottom valley, in which the river rolls, measured from bluff to bluff, is not far from six miles. Below the mouth of the Missouri, to that of the Ohio, it is not far from eight miles. The last stone bluffs of the Mississippi are seen, in descending, about thirty miles above the mouth of the Ohio. Below these, commences on the Mississippi, as is seen on the Ohio for some distance above its mouth, the aspect of a timbered bottom on either side, boundless to the vision. Below the mouth of the Ohio, the alluvion broadens from thirty to fifty miles in width, still expanding to the Balize, where it is probably three times that width. We express these widths in terms of doubt, because three-fifths of alluvion, below the mouth of the Ohio, is either dead swamp, of cypress forest, or stagnant lakes, or creeping bayous, or impenetrable canebrakes, great part of it inundated; perhaps traversed in a straight direction from bluff to bluff, scarcely once in a year, and never explored, except in cases of urgent necessity. The bluffs, too, are winding, swelling in one direction, and indented in another, and at least as serpentine as the course of the river.

Between the mouth of the Ohio and St. Louis, on the west side of the river, the bluffs are generally near it, seldom diverging from it more than two miles. They are for the most part, perpendicular masses of limestone; sometimes shooting up into towers and pinnacles, presenting, as Mr. Jefferson well ob-

served, at a distance, the aspect of the battlements and towers of an ancient city. Sometimes the river sweeps the base of these perpendicular bluffs, as happens at the Cornice rocks, and at the cliffs above St. Genevieve. They rise here, between two and three hundred feet above the level of the river. There are many imposing spectacles of this sort near the western bank of the Mississippi, in this distance. We may mention among them that gigantic mass of rocks, forming a singular island in the river, called the "Grand Tower," and the shot tower at Herculaneum.

From the sources of the river to the mouth of the Missouri, the annual flood ordinarily commences in March, and does not subside until the last of May, and its medial height is fifteen feet. At the lowest stages, four feet of water may be found from the rapids of Des Moines to the mouth of the Missouri. Between that point and the mouth of the Ohio, there are six feet in the channel of the shallowest places at low water; and the annual inundation may be estimated at twenty-five feet. Between the mouth of the Ohio and the St. Francis, there are various shoal places, where pilots are often perplexed to find a sufficient depth of water, when the river is low. Below that point, there is no difficulty for vessels of any draught, except to find the right channel. Below the mouth of the Ohio, the medial flood is fifty feet; the highest, sixty. Above Natchez, the flood begins to decline. At Baton Rouge, it seldom exceeds thirty feet; and at New Orleans, twelve. Some have supposed this gradual diminution of the flood to result from the draining of the numerous effluxes of the river, that convey away such considerable portions of its waters, by separate channels to the sea. To this should be added, no doubt, the check, which the river at this distance begins to feel from the re-action of the sea, where this mighty mass of descending waters finds its level.

One of the most striking peculiarities of this river, and of all its lower tributaries, has not often been the theme of observation in describing it. It is the uniformity of its meanders, called, in the phrase of the country, its "points and bends." In many instances, these curves are described with a precision with which they would have been marked off by the sweep of a compass. The river sweeps round, perhaps, the half a circle, and is precipitated from the point, in a current diagonally across its own channel, to another curve of the same regularity, upon the opposite shore. In the bend is the deepest channel, the heaviest movements of water, and what is called the thread of the current. Between this thread and the shore, there are generally counter currents, or eddies; and in the crumbling and tender alluvial soil, the river is generally making inroads upon its banks on the bend side. Opposite the bend, there is always a sand bar, matched, in the convexity of its conformation, to the concavity of the bend. Here it is that the appearance of the young cotton wood groves have their most striking aspect. The trees rise from the shore, showing first the vigorous saplings of the present year, and then those of a date of two and three years; and trees rising in regular graduation to the most ancient and lofty point of the forest. These curves are so regular on this, and all the rivers of the lower country, that the boatmen and Indians calculate distances by them; and instead of the number of miles and leagues, they estimate their progress by the number of bends they have passed.

MISSOURI RIVER.

This is by far the greatest tributary of the Mississippi, bringing down more water than the upper Mississippi itself. In fact, it is a longer river than the Mississippi, from its farthest source to the Mexican Gulf. There are many circumstances which render it one of the most interesting rivers; and it is clearly the longest tributary stream on the globe. Many have thought, that, from its length, the amount of its waters, and the circumstance of its communicating its own character, in every respect to the Mississippi below the junction, that it ought to have been considered the main river, and to have continued to bear its own name to the sea. In opposition to this claim, we remark, that the valley of the Missouri seems, in the grand scale of conformation, to be secondary to that of the Mississippi. The Missouri has not the general direction of that river, which it joins nearly at right angles. The valley of the Mississippi is wider than that of the Missouri, as is also the river broader than the other. The course of the river, and the direction of the valley, are the same, above and below the junction of the Missouri. From these, and many other considerations, the "father of waters" seems fairly entitled to the name which he has so long borne.

Its prodigious length of course, its uncommon turbidness, its impetuous and wild character, and the singular country through which it runs, impart to this river a natural grandeur, belonging to the sublime. We have never crossed it without experiencing a feeling of that sort; nor without a stretch, almost laborious in the attempt to trace it in thought, along its immense distances, and through its distant region and countries, to the lonely and stupendous mountains from which it springs.

It rises in the Rocky Mountains, nearly in the same parallel with the Mississippi. The most authentic information we have yet had of the sources of this mighty river, is from its first intrepid American discoverers, Lewis and Clark. What may properly be called the Missouri, seems to be formed by three considerable branches, which unite not far from the basis of the principal ranges of the mountains. To the northern, they gave the name of Jefferson; to the middle, Gallatin; to the southern, Madison. Each of these branches fork again into a number of small mountain streams. It is but a short distance from some of these to the head waters of the Columbia, on the other side of the mountains. A person may drink from the spring sources of each, without traveling more than a mile. After this junction, the river continues a considerable distance to be still a foaming mountain torrent. It then spreads into a broad and comparatively gentle stream, full of islands. Precipitous peaks of blackish rock frown above the river in perpendicular elevations of 1,000 feet. The mountains, whose bases it sweeps, are covered with terebinthines, such as pines, cedars, and firs; and mountain sheep are seen bounding on their summits, where they are apparently inaccessible. In this distance, the mountains have an aspect of inexpressible loneliness and grandeur.

The river then becomes almost a continued cataract, for a distance of about seventeen miles. In this distance, its perpendicular descent is 362 feet. The first fall is ninety-eight feet; the second, nineteen; the third, forty-seven; the fourth, twenty-six. It continues rapid for a long distance beyond. Not far below these falls, enters Maria's river from the north. This is a very considerable stream. Still farther down, on the opposite side, enter Dearborn and Fancy, each about 150 yards wide: Manoles, 100; Big Horn, 100; Muscleshell, 100; Big Dry, 400; Dry, 100; Porcupine, 112—all these enter from the south side. Below these, enter the Roche Juane, or Yellow Stone, probably the largest tributary of the Missouri. It rises in the same range of mountains with the main river, and has many points of resemblance to it. It enters from the south, by a mouth 850 yards wide. It is a broad, deep, and sweeping river; and at its junction, appears the largest of the two. Its course is commonly calculated at 1600 miles. But the sizes and lengths of all these tributaries are probably over-rated. Its shores, for a long distance above its entrance, are heavily timbered, and its bottoms wide, and of the finest soil. Its entrance is deemed to be 1880 miles above the mouth of the Missouri; and it was selected by government as an eligible situation for a military post, and an extensive settlement. White bears, elk, and mountain sheep, are the principal animals seen along this part of the river.

At the point of junction with the Yellow Stone, the Missouri has wide and fine bottoms. Unfortunately, its banks are, for the most part, destitute of timber; and this, for a long series of years, will prevent its capacity for habitancy. White-earth river, from the north, is a small stream. Goose river, 300 yards wide, comes in from the south side. Little Missouri is shallow and rapid, and is about 130 yards wide. Knife river comes in from the south, just above the Mandan villages. Cannon-ball river enters from the south side, and is 140 yards wide. Winnipenhu, south side. Berwarsena, south side. Chienne is represented to be boatable nearly 600 miles, and enters from the south side, by a mouth 400 yards wide. Tyber's river. White river, boatable 300 miles, south side, is a very beautiful stream, and has a mouth 300 yards wide. Poncas, south side. Qui-Courre, a fine stream, with a short course, south side. Riviere *a Jaque*, a noted resort for traders and trappers. White Stone, Big Sioux, Floyd's river. La Platte enters from the south, and has a longer course than any other river of the Missouri. It rises in the same ranges of mountains with the parent stream, and, measured by its meanders, is supposed to have a course of 2000 miles before it joins that river. It is nearly a mile in width at its entrance; but is, as its name imports, very shallow, and is not boatable except at its highest floods. Nodowa, north side. Little Platte, north side. Kansas is a very large tributary from the south, and has a course of about 1200 miles, and is boatable for most of the distance. Blue Water, and two or three small streams below, come in on the south side. Grand river is a large, long, and deep stream, boatable for a great distance, and enters on the north side. The two Charatons come in on the same side. The La Mine enters on the south side. Bonne Femme and Manitou, enter on the north side, and Salt river on the south.

The Osage, which enters on the south side, is a large and very important stream of the Missouri, boatable 600 miles, and interlocking with the waters of the Arkansas. Three or four inconsiderable streams enter on the opposite side, as Miry, Otter, and Cedar rivers. On the south side, enters the Gasconade, boatable for 66 miles, and is important from having on its banks extensive pine forests, from which the great supply of plank and timber of that kind is brought to St. Charles and St. Louis. On the south side, below the Gascon-

ade, are a number of inconsiderable rivers; as Buffalo, St. John's, Wood river, Bonhamme, &c.: and on the other side, the Charette, Femme Osage, and one or two other small branches, before it precipitates itself into the Mississippi.

The bottoms of this river have a character very distinguishable from those of the upper Mississippi. They are higher, not so wet, more sandy, with trees which are not so large, but taller and straighter. Its alluvions are something narrower; that is to say, having for the first 500 miles a medial width of something more than four miles. Its bluffs, like those of the other river, are generally limestone, but not so perpendicular, and have more tendency to run into the *mamelle* form. The bottoms abound with deer, turkeys, and small game. The river seldom overflows any part of its banks in this distance. It is little inclined to be swampy. There are much fewer lakes, bayous, and small ponds, than along the Mississippi. Prairies are scarcely seen on the banks of the river, within the distance of the first 400 miles of its course. It is heavily timbered; and yet, from the softness of the wood, easily cleared. The water, though uncommonly turbid with a whitish earth, which it holds in suspension, soon and easily settles, and is then remarkably pure, pleasant, and healthy water. The river is so rapid and sweeping in its course, and its bed is composed of such masses of sand, that it is continually shifting its sand bars. A chart of the river as it runs this year, gives little ground for calculation in navigating it the next. It has numerous islands, and generally near them is the most difficult to be stemmed. Still more than the Mississippi below its mouth, it tears up in one place and deposites in another, and makes more frequent and powerful changes in its channel than any other western river.

Its bottoms are considerably settled for a distance of 400 miles above its mouth. That of Charaton is the highest compact settlement. But the largest and most populous settlement in the State, is that called Boone's Lick. Indeed, there are American settlers here and there, on the bottoms, above the Platte, and far beyond the limits of the State of Missouri. Above the Platte, the open and prairie character of the country begins to develope. The prairies come quite into the banks of the river, and stretch from it indefinitely, in naked grass plains, where the traveller may wander for days without seeing either wood or water. The "Council Bluffs" are an important military station, about 600 miles up the Missouri. Beyond this point, commences a country of great interest and grandeur in many respects, and denominated, by way of eminence, the Upper Missouri. The country is composed of vast and almost boundless grass plains, through which stretch the Platte, the Yellow Stone, and the other rivers of this ocean of grass. The savages of this region have a peculiar physiognomy and mode of life. It is a country where commence new tribes of plants. It is the home of buffaloes, elk, white bears, antelopes, and mountain sheep. Sometimes the river washes the bases of the dark hills of a friable and crumbling soil. Here are found, as Lewis and Clark, and other respectable travellers relate, large and singular petrifactions, both animal and vegetable. On the top of one of these hills they found the petrified skeleton of a huge fish, forty-five feet in length. The herds of the gregarious animals, particularly the buffaloes, are innumerable. Such is the general character of the country, until we come in contact with the spurs of the Rocky Mountains.

As far as the limits of the State, this river is capable of supporting a dense population, for a considerable distance from its banks. Above those limits it is generally too destitute of wood to become habitable by any other people than hunters and shepherds. All the great tributaries of this river are copies, more or less exact, of the parent stream. One general remark applies to the whole country. The rivers have a narrow margin of fertility. The country, as it

recedes from the river, becomes more and more sterile, sandy, and destitute of water, until it approximates in character towards the sandy deserts of Arabia.

The Osage, as we have mentioned, is one of the principal tributaries of the Missouri in this State. It comes in on the south side of the Missouri, 130 miles above its junction with the Mississippi. At its mouth, it is nearly 400 yards wide. Its general course is from south to north; and the best cotton country in the State of Missouri is on the head waters of this river. Its principal branches are, Mary's, Big Bone, Yungar, Potato, and Grand Fork rivers. Yungar is nearly as large as the parent stream, and is navigable for small crafts, except at its grand cascade, for nearly an hundred miles. The cascade is a great cataract of ninety feet fall. When the river is full, the roar is heard far through the desert. It is a fine country through which the river runs. The banks are timbered, and abound with game, particularly bears. An interesting missionary station is situated on its waters. This station is under the care of the "American Board of Foreign Missions," and it has many Indian children in its school, and is in a very flourishing condition. The Maramec is a beautiful river, which runs through the mineral region, and enters the Mississippi eighteen miles below St. Louis. It is between two and three hundred yards wide at its mouth, and is boatable in time of high water 200 miles. Big River, Bourbon, and Negro Fork, are branches of this river, which, in their turn, are fed by numerous mountain streams, that wind through the mine country. Bonhomme is an inconsiderable stream that enters the Missouri 28 miles above its mouth. We have already named the Gasconade, so important to this country from the supplies of pine plank and lumber, with which it furnishes the country below it. There are a great number of considerable streams which enter the Missouri and Mississippi from the south, whose names we have already mentioned. The principal of them are, the Swashing, Gabourie, Saline, Apple creek, &c. St. Francis, and White river, with their numerous branches, rise in this State. Above St. Louis, on the eastern limits of the State, a number of considerable rivers enter the Upper Mississippi, as Dardenne, Cuivre, Salt river, Two rivers, &c. Of these, Salt river is the most considerable, having a boatable course of forty or fifty miles. This river waters as fine a tract of country as any in the State. The lands are also excellent about Two rivers. There are fifty other streams in this State, that, in the winter, carry considerable water, and in the summer become almost or quite dry. This circumstance, common to the smaller streams over all the West, is peculiarly so here, where the intense ardor of the summer's sun, the sandy nature of the soil, the unfrequency of summer rains, the dryness of the atmosphere, and the open and untimbered face of the country, all conspire to dry up all streams but those that are supplied by perennial springs, or by continued ranges of high hills. As a general fact, we should observe, that the Missouri has a great many advantages in her soil, climate, and position, counterbalanced, in some degree, by the disadvantage of not being as well watered as most of the other western States. From this cause, and from the levelness of the general face of the country, mill seats, commanding a lasting water power, are uncommon. It is well known that western husbandmen almost universally prefer a spring to a well, where they can obtain the one or the other. Of course, it is considered an essential requisite, in the capability of a tract of land to be settled, that it should have a spring on it. There are, however, large tracts of the richest land in this State, so level as to be incapable of springs; and where the farmers of course are obliged to resort to wells.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM PITTSBURG TO NEW ORLEANS.

		Middletown, Pa.		
		Economy,		
		Beaver,		
		Georgetown,		
		Wellsville, Ohio,		
		Steubenville,		
		Wellsburg, Va.		
		Warren, Ohio,		
		Wheeling, Va.		
		Elizabeth Town,		
		Sistersville,		
		Newport, Ohio,		
		Marietta,		
		Vienna, Va.		
		Parkersburg,		
		Belpre and Blannerhassett's Island, Ohio,		
		Troy,		
		Belleville, Va.		
		Letart's Rapids,		
		Point Pleasant,		
		Gallipolis, Ohio,		
		Guyandot, Va.		
		Burlington, Ohio,		
		Greensburg, Ken.		
		Concord, Ohio,		
		Portsmouth,		
		Alexandria,		
		Vanceburg, Ken.		
		Manchester, Ohio,		
		Maysville, Ken., and Aberdeen, Ohio,		
		Charleston, Ken.		
		Ripley, Ohio,		
		Augusta, Ken.		
		Neville, Ohio,		
		Moscow,		
		Point Pleasant,		
		New Richmond,		
		Columbia,		
		Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ken.		
		North Bend, Ohio,		
		Lawrenceburg, In.		
		Aurora,		
		Petersburg, Ken.		
		Bellevue,		
		Rising Sun, In.		
		Fredericksburg, Ken.		
		Vevay, In. and Ghent, Ken.		
		Port William,		
		Madison, In.		
		New London,		
		Bethlehem,		
		Westport, Ken.		
		Transylvania,		
		Louisville, Ken., and Jeffersonville, In.		
		Falls of Ohio, Shippingsport, Ken.		
		Clarksville, In.		
		Portland, Ken., and New Albany, In		
		Salt River, Ken.		
		Northampton, In.		
		Leavenworth,		
		Fredonia,		
11		Stephensport, Ken., and Rome, In.	32	705
8	19	Troy, In.	25	730
10	29	Rockport,	16	746
13	42	Owenborough, Ken.	12	758
7	49	Evansville, In.	36	794
20	69	Henderson, Ken.	12	806
7	76	Mount Vernon, In.	28	834
6	82	Carthage, Ken.	12	846
10	92	Wabash River,	7	853
11	103	Raleigh, Ken.	5	858
34	137	Shawneetown, Il.	6	864
27	164	Battery Rock,	11	875
14	178	Cave in Rock,	10	885
6	184	Kirksville, Ken.	5	890
5	189	Golconda, Il.	15	905
4	193	Smithland, mouth of the Cumberland river, Ken.	10	915
10	203	Paducah, mouth of the Tennessee river, Ken.	13	928
37	247	Belgrade, Il.	6	934
27	274	America,	28	962
4	278	Trinity,	6	968
27	305	Junction of the Mississippi and Ohio river,	4	972
10	315	Beckwith's, Mo.	12	984
19	334	Columbia, Ken.	6	990
12	346	Mill's Point,	16	1006
7	353	Hickmanton,	10	1016
2	355	New Madrid, Mo.	22	1038
18	373	Riddle's Point,	20	1058
16	389	Little Prairie,	28	1086
11	400	Fulton, Ten.	51	1137
4	404	Randolph,	21	1158
6	410	Greenock, A. T.	37	1195
8	418	Memphis, Ten.	10	1205
7	425	St. Francis River, A. T.	72	1277
7	432	Helena,	12	1289
4	436	White River,	60	1349
7	443	Arkansas River,	10	1359
15	458	Villemont,	50	1409
		Princeton, Mi.	70	1479
8	466	Sparta, La.	82	1561
15	481	Mouth of the Yazoo river, Mi.	3	1564
8	489	Vicksburg,	12	1576
2	491	Warrenton,	11	1587
2	493	Palmyra,	7	1594
8	501	Point Pleasant, La.	9	1603
2	503	Rockport, Mi.	13	1616
18	521	Bruinsburg,	14	1630
11	532	Rodney,	7	1637
8	540	Natchez,	45	1682
15	555	Fort Adams,	56	1738
12	567	Red River, La.	14	1752
8	575	Atchafalaya River,	3	1755
7	582	Tunica Bend,	27	1782
15	597	St. Francisville and Point Coupee,	23	1805
		Baton Rouge,	34	1839
12	609	Bayou Placquemines,	20	1859
2	611	St. Gabriel's Church,	7	1866
1	612	Donaldsonville,	21	1887
		Gen. Hampton,	8	1895
2	614	Bringier's,	6	1901
22	636	Cantrel's Churches,	6	1907
18	654	Bonnet Quatre Church,	31	1938
17	671	Red Church,	18	1956
2	673	New Orleans,	21	1977

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Dec. 2004

PreservationTechnologies
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